

# The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY: JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

VOL. I.—NO. 21.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1868.

\$2 A YEAR.  
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

## The Revolution.

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### THE LABORING MAN A SLAVE.

THE history of the human race in every age and under every form of government has been a condition of slavery for the mass of the people; but a repetition from generation to generation of cunning devices on the part of the few to subordinate the many to their own selfish purposes. As we are the most easily moved by wrongs not perpetrated by ourselves, from which we reap no personal advantages or disadvantages, whose evil results are seen by the outward eye, the grossest and most remote forms of slavery have been the first to be attacked. Though England emancipated the slaves of the West India Islands a quarter of a century ago, she holds millions of her own people in abject and hopeless slavery to-day. While the North struck the chains from 4,000,000 African slaves on the Southern plantations, by our national debt, heavy taxation and suicidal financial policy new chains were fastened on thirty millions of people.

While the grossest forms of slavery are thus passing away, the more hidden and insidious forms, whose causes and effects are not so easily traced, through the ignorance and indifference of the many, and the cunning and craftiness of the few, have been protected and perpetuated from generation to generation. The aristocracies of nations, races, families, blood, color, sex, are all being considered and condemned, and in our country, in theory at least, all alike are repudiated. But a monied aristocracy has stood firm and immoveable, through all the changing scenes of the past, and is as powerful in our country to-day as in any nation on the face of the globe.

To say that the mass of the people in all countries are slaves, might seem a startling proposition to many, but if you accept the definition that "a slave is a person whose bodily toil and the fruits thereof are the property of another," are not the laboring men, who toil from early dawn to eve, their lives all through, and then lie down to die, with nothing gained for themselves but the coarsest food and clothes, and for their children a heritage of woe and poverty, the slaves of capital? Bond slaves are they to those who make them stepping stones to luxury and elegance and ease, to the higher realms of thought and happiness where those who are chained to earth in degradation, ignorance and want, can never rise.

But with advancing civilization and increasing knowledge and intelligence, the people have begun to feel their power, and instead of blind re-

volutions they are beginning to make special demands. Rulers no longer dare to wrest the results of a man's labor from him by force, it is now done by cunning legislation. It is not to be supposed that the ruling classes are necessarily destitute of all human feelings, because in all ages they have ground the masses to powder. It is not because they hate man but love money. Believing that might makes right, that self-preservation is the first law of nature, not choosing to labor themselves, it became necessary to grind out of others the results of their toils.

Rich men feel no spite or prejudice against the poor, the black man or the woman, but it is the law of animal life for the strong to prey on the weak, and until we pass altogether from this dynasty of forces into that of moral power, until, by education, elevation, and enfranchisement, we make all citizens equal and strong, this will be the law of life. Until capital and labor are linked together by the higher law of affection, which is woman, craft and cunning will subordinate strength and activity, and the few will monopolize the wealth of the world. When we remember that the finances of a nation are the basis of its existence, its progress, its religion, education, art, science, literature, and that the cardinal virtues rest on an equal distribution of money and intelligence, it becomes a serious question how we shall undermine the monied aristocracy, the proud monopolies in this country that are now absorbing into themselves our inexhaustible mines of gold, silver, copper and coal; the wealth of our majestic forests and rolling prairies, making the rich richer and the poor poorer, blocking the car of progress by exhausting one half the race with excessive toil and hardship, and enervating the rest with excessive luxury and ease; on the one side paralyzing the mind in the constant struggle for bread, and on the other side from lack of necessity to struggle at all. The inequalities in life work fearful wrongs in all directions, and end in the demoralization and death of all.

E. C. S.

### SOROSIS

THE *World* tells us that the Sorosis has held its fourth regular meeting, and passed "seven resolutions." If it were not for the columns of the *World* the public would be left in ignorance of much that the daughters of Eve are now doing on both continents.

It is a little singular that with all the pretensions of republicans to interest in the elevation of woman, that it is left for democratic papers to chronicle the steps of progress. But what are these "seven resolutions?" We, of "THE REVOLUTION," confess to our full share of the curiosity that is said to characterize our sex, and it is with the greatest impatience we wait to hear what the Sorosis proposes to do. As these "seven resolutions," no doubt, contain their platform, faith and future work, we trust the same enterprising attaché of the *World*

that found out all the secrets of the business meeting of the late Woman's Rights convention, which was held with closed doors, will give us the pith and point of these "seven resolutions." Nothing has occurred for a long time in elite circles that has roused so much interest and curiosity as the formation of the "Sorosis Club," and we hear the question asked on all sides, "What do they intend to do?"

A good work for some women is set forth in an able letter by Daniel Croly, in the May number of the new monthly, *Public Spirit*.

Now, as discussion leads to action, we would suggest to the Sorosis to hold conversational meetings once a week in the houses of those who have large parlors to throw open, and discuss in turn all the leading questions of the day. Let them be free, like receptions for ladies and gentlemen, no refreshments, no elaborate toilets, taxing the lady of the house in no way but to light her gas. To particularize, you decide at your next meeting to have a conversational at Mrs. —, to discuss the question of green-back education, fashion, or labor, for example. Having decided which one, read, think, write, talk, get all the information you can on the point. The evening arrives; at seven or half-past, the company assemble; a presiding officer is chosen for the evening merely. Each person then gives in turn the result of his or her thought, or reading, allowing each one five minutes. If a pleasant discussion ensues after all have spoken, that would add to the interest. At nine o'clock have music, dancing until ten o'clock, and then go home.

This would not only cultivate pleasant social relations between ladies and gentlemen of all sects and parties, but would educate women as well as men into a knowledge of all the grave questions of national life. Young ladies and gentlemen admitted to such circles would soon acquire much general information, and a taste for thoughtful conversation. We were once a member of such a conversational for three years, and shall never forget the pleasure and profit we derived from it. As the Sorosis increases in wealth and numbers it can have some spacious club-room of its own, where, with beautiful pictures, flowers, music and brilliant conversation, it can do more to refine and exalt society, and save young men and women from the degradations of vice than can ever be done by repressive legislation.

E. C. S.

WHAT A CARTHAGENIAN WOMAN DID.—At the fall of Carthage, Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian commander, begged his life of the Roman general, as all Carthage was burning to the ground. His noble wife standing near, reproached him for his want of bravery; and determined not also to adorn the triumph of the victor at Rome, cast herself, holding her children to her bosom, into the raging flames, and perished with her beloved city.

Was Hasdrubal "the divinely constituted head" of that family?



## WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF US.

Translated from "Le Siecle," Paris, April 16, 1868.

"THE REVOLUTION" is the title of a journal born in New York with the present year, 1868, and which certainly merits its title. It is nothing less than a Revolution which this sheet attempts, and what a Revolution! The motto of the paper announces boldly: "Man, his rights, and nothing more; woman, her rights, and nothing less."

One sees at a glance the end which "THE REVOLUTION" has in view. In its first number it thus defines its principles: "In politics, intelligent universal suffrage, without distinction of sex or color; equal remuneration for equal work; eight hours of work for both sexes; abolition of standing armies; no more political despotism; all for the people and by the people. In religion, science instead of superstition; God less high and man less low; love uniting heaven and earth, and all mankind. In social life, practical, not theoretical education; facts, not fictions; virtues, not vices; water de-throning alcohol; a healthy mind in a healthy body."

Let us add, "THE REVOLUTION" declares that, devoted to the reformation and moral improvement of mankind, it will never insert scandals, nor quack advertisements, those things which find their way into the family circle under cover of even religious journals! Up to the present time, "THE REVOLUTION" has kept its promise faithfully. We congratulate it.

What seems above all Revolutionary in this new paper is, that its founder, publisher and editor are three women—Miss Parker Pillsbury, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and these three female pens accomplish fittingly, every week, their self-imposed task. We observed, particularly in the number of 26th February, an article entitled: "Is voting a natural right?" The author, Miss Parker Pillsbury, replies energetically in the affirmative.

"Now," continues the writer, "all natural right demands forcibly the conditions necessary to its enjoyment and preservation. Without this it could not exist. The right of suffrage is as clear, as sacred as the right to live, to seek happiness and liberty. It is the complement of these last, and their only safeguard. The right of existence would be nothing without the right to acquire and possess the means necessary to existence."

"Moreover, it is derision to speak to a nation of liberty if every individual who goes to compose it does not hold in his or her hand the vote which insures and consecrates this liberty. The right of the slave to live, is no right at all, if the possessor of this slave can deprive him of all the means of preserving and beautifying the life which he is willing to allow him. He can live, but it is through the tolerance of another individual. It is the same with liberty: a nation is not really free but on condition of being able to affirm the right of all its citizens exactly where, when and how it pleases them. If otherwise, their liberty is, indeed, but a servitude more or less disguised. Their fetters exist none the less from being hidden under flowers or gold!"

Behold, an American woman who, indeed, does not reason badly!

In the third number of "THE REVOLUTION" one finds many striking statements which clearly announce the spirit and object of this new sheet. We read there, that in the working classes of New York there is a majority of 38,000 women, and that, among teachers in the United States, more than 100,000 are women! "Behold!" cries "THE REVOLUTION" to its readers and subscribers, "in exchange for ten cents for a single number, or two dollars for an annual subscription, we will make known to you your rights, and lead you on to conquest."

We believe it our duty to add that the appearance of this new journal, which has now reached its fourteenth or fifteenth number, is regarded as a phenomenon by other journals which all, with the exception of the *Times* of New York, occupy themselves, some with raillery like the *World*, others with blame like the *Sunday Times*, and a certain number, like the *Sunday News*, in open praise. "THE REVOLUTION" registers all with calmness—defends itself with talent—goes on successfully.

We must confess, we regret deeply that this journal, assuming to be the organ of "Young America," seems willing to bind itself to things as old as the poetical lucubrations of Mr. G. F. Train, and to men so compromised as President Andrew Johnson. It is true that it was one of the first numbers of "THE REVOLUTION" which was not favorable to the Republican party; it was an error of that journal, an error which it will soon recognize. But here is something which is perhaps still more serious. "THE REVOLUTION" wishes America to free herself from Europe. We are quite willing that there should be in America a system of American

finance, that is just; that they establish in the United States or multiply the national discounting banks, Credit Foncier and Mobilier Societies, etc. We wish in that, the New World may be happier than the old. But what we cannot understand is, that "THE REVOLUTION," which demands full liberty for labor and American productions, should demand prohibition of labor and European productions! Here is a contradiction which should not exist. A paper which desires to see its country surround herself with a wall like that of China, may still perhaps call itself the "THE REVOLUTION," but it will be a retrograde Revolution. And what will then become of the national cry: "Go ahead?" We are convinced that our young fellow-laborer will not be slow in correcting this error, and that, true to its motto (granting it its full meaning), it will soon inscribe upon its banner: America, its rights, and nothing more; Europe, its rights, and nothing less!

B. SAINTE-ANNE.

We are very sorry that Parker Pillsbury is not a woman, that we might disprove the common assertion that women are creatures of intuition, not reason. We have, however, this consolation, that if we cannot reason ourselves, we like those men best who do, especially when they use their reason to prove our claims just. You do not understand us, Mr. Editor, if you suppose "THE REVOLUTION" was started to advocate the views of any party or man. As to Mr. Johnson, we neither approve of the man, his policy or party, though it may be truly said he has no party to-day, for the republicans and democrats alike repudiate him and his plan of reconstruction.

We are not favorable to the republican party because it tried to insert the word "male" in the Federal Constitution where it never had been, and because one of its leaders, Charles Sumner, apologized in the Senate when he presented a protest from the women of the nation against thus amending the Constitution. He said it was not the time for women to press their demands, as "this was the negro's hour."

Again the republicans reported against Woman's Suffrage in the New York Constitutional Convention, and defeated it in Kansas where it was submitted to a vote of the people. These are a few of the many adverse positions this party has held against Woman's Suffrage during the last four years, showing that we have good reasons for our want of faith in the integrity of republican leaders. As Mr. Train writes over his own name, we are in no way responsible for what he says. Observe our Prospectus says, we will discuss the various subjects to which you refer, *not advocate*. Our editors even differ on some points. Mr. Pillsbury believes that we should have an educational qualification for suffrage in every State, to take effect in '72, giving the freedmen time to learn to read. Mrs. Stanton has always believed in universal suffrage, and advocated it without any qualification.

In regard to industry and productions, Miss Anthony is an earnest advocate of protection of home manufactures, while Mr. Pillsbury and Mrs. Stanton believe in Free Trade.

We believe that all men and women have the right to the fruits of their labor, to make, invent, discover what they can, and sell in any market in the world where they can get the best price, without any interference on the part of governments. The best government is that which secures the greatest freedom to its subjects, in locomotion, speech, trade and the press. With nations, as individuals, the interest of one is the interest of all, and the highest good of one is the highest good of all. It must be as suicidal for a nation to build a Chinese wall round itself and live independent of all the world beside, as for an individual to shut himself up in his own house and make for himself every implement he uses in daily life.

From the N. Y. Daily Tribune.

The last number of "THE REVOLUTION" is unusually spicy.

We thank the noble *Tribune* for its elaborate and oft-repeated notices of us. We feel, however, that many such notices will hardly repay the debt of gratitude due us from its editor for all our frankness and faithfulness in endeavoring to educate him into the idea of a republican government. We have talked to Horace like a mother, to bring him to repentance for his wickedness in trying to build up on this continent (in the face of the Monroe doctrine) one of the most hateful and unnatural forms of aristocracy, a "man's" government:—a government which degrades the mother of the race below the most ignorant types of manhood, and makes her the subject and victim of her own sons. If the virtuous, wealthy, educated women of this country are to be governed by men, we say the fewer the better, and let them be of the most exalted character. While we have clearly pointed out to Horace the error of his ways, with tears in our eyes, he shows no signs of contrition; on the contrary, with lofty complacency, he pours out the vials of his wrath on the devoted heads of the degenerate democracy whose platform is a "white man's" government.

Now, will the *Tribune* tell us the difference between a "man's government" and a "white man's government?" Do they not alike violate the republican idea?

From the Albany (N. Y.) Morning Express.

"THE REVOLUTION," under the business management of Miss Anthony, and the editorial direction of Mrs. Stanton and Parker Pillsbury, is a sprightly, saucy, vivacious, intrepid sheet, extravagant on the woman question, abominable in its Train-inspired financial crotchets, but always full of entertaining matter and frequently distinguished by good thought. It is not as much a Revolution in fact as the original rostrum efforts of its organizers, but it is the attainment of a new degree of sagacity, because it recognizes that the press is the moulder of public opinion. We wish it the most abundant success.

Here we sit in our sanctum a staid, thoughtful, solemn person on the shady side of fifty, with our white hairs like a crown of glory on our brow, and are filled with surprise at such adjectives as "saucy and extravagant" as applied to us. How these editors, when they get their pens sharpened, do throw the English language into pi, and use adjectives in the most incongruous way. We occupy ourselves studying the constitutions and laws of our country, endeavoring to persuade men to do justice and women to ask it, simply claiming that a woman has the same right to do what she can that a man has, and a right to equal pay for the same work. What is extravagant in that? Robbed of all those rights most sacred to citizens of a republic, we call on the "white male" to make immediate and unconditional restitution, is there anything saucy in that? If a man should pick your pocket on the sidewalk and you should seize him by the throat and compel him to return your property, he would no doubt think you "saucy and extravagant." Yet, what is his crime compared with that of rulers who govern subjects without their consent, tax them without representation, and try them in their courts without a jury of their own peers? The men who, in their constitutions, rank their mothers with idiots, criminals, rebels, and those who bet on elections, are the saucy ones, and those who use not only their own rights but all those that belong to women and black men are the extravagant ones. We pray you, *Mr. Express*, help us to mould public sentiment aright



on this question, and then you will not have lived in vain.

From the Michigan (Ann Arbor) Argus.

We have read of "THE REVOLUTION," and extracts from it have occasionally attracted our notice. But now a copy of that spicy sheet has found its way to our table.

How do you like it? Please tell the women of Michigan, especially, if you think well of us, if, not, keep silence. We want 100,000 subscribers and we hope the women will help us roll them up. Let those women in Michigan who do not believe in Woman's Suffrage, send their objections to "THE REVOLUTION," our columns are open to both sides.

From the Cambridge (Mass.) Chronicle.

"THE REVOLUTION."—This independent, stirring paper, with Susan B. Anthony as proprietress, sets an example for its contemporaries worthy of imitation, in the elements of activity, firmness and unwavering principles, which so vividly pervade every article within its columns. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury are the editors. They ask their numerous readers to help roll up the list of subscribers to 100,000, to ensure complete success.

We hope every young man in Harvard will buy a copy of "THE REVOLUTION" and give it a thoughtful reading. As they are to be our future Presidents, Senators and Congressmen, we want them to get ready for the new order, when at least half the desks in our Capitol will be occupied by feminine legislators.

From the Machias (Me.) Republican.

"THE REVOLUTION."—We have received this sprightly and ably conducted advocate for Woman's Rights, etc., ever since it was published, and have perused it with a good deal of interest. In many parts of the country the "Woman Question" is rapidly becoming popular, and has enlisted in its cause some of the ablest and most popular men of the country. Away down East the women do not have such a hankering for politics and the turmoil of elections, as seem to predominate in the fair sex of the middle and Western states. We say, go ahead with your "REVOLUTION," and venture to predict, that whenever the elective franchise is extended to the ladies, they will not make a bad use of it.

We would here state that "THE REVOLUTION" is handsomely printed on fine white paper, and if any of our lady readers want to know what is being said and done for the welfare of their sex at large, they should enclose two dollars to "THE REVOLUTION."

We are sorry to hear that the women down East are in such a torpid state. If you will send us their names we will scatter "THE REVOLUTION" like a fire brand among them, and rouse them to vigilance. They need warming up, those East winds are too chilling. Let the daughters of Hancock and Adams awake.

From the Tama County (Iowa) Republican.

"THE REVOLUTION."—It is a live, spicy paper, full of interesting and instructive reading, and should be read and taken in every household in the country, for it is really the friend of women, and worth a dozen of the namby-pamby papers that are flooding our land, to the injury of the rising generation. Away with this light literature and send for "THE REVOLUTION."

This comes from Senator Grimes's state. A private letter tells us the people are very indignant at his late vote for acquitting the President. Let the people break up the present system of nominating available men by party caucuses, and select their representatives for themselves. We are not making a fair experiment of self-government when the people leave all their interests to the management of a few wily politicians.

From the American Journal of Mining, New York.

"THE REVOLUTION."—The Revolutions which usually engross us are somewhat different from the one now claiming our attention, and we therefore turn over the pages of the neat hebdomadal bearing the above title, with feelings of a novel nature, but with a docile spirit. The present is not the first, but the 16th number, how

ever, and our tardy notice can only be accounted for by the confession that it has taken some time to realize that it is a Revolution of facts, not of wheels, now patiently awaiting consideration. Being at length fully cognizant of what is required, we willingly extend a kindly greeting to our new visitor. The subjects treated both in this and past numbers have been pleasantly varied, and handled with vivacity. A questionable sense of wrong underlies all the articles, which is not confined to any limits, but forcibly bursts forth on every page. In perusing its columns we see with painful distinctness the figure of woman in all the grandeur of offended dignity claiming "her rights and nothing less," and close our eyes to the disturbing vision from the conviction that its presence would fatally unnerve us in the discharge of the stern duties daily exacted of us. With the hope that right may triumph, we turn again to our own revolutions, which we have for a few moments luckily forgotten, trusting that the Revolution will be effected without the loss of blood.

Rather open your eyes to the awful guilt of your position. Every man that does not speak and write to secure justice to woman is against us; there is no neutral ground on this question to-day. As your journal treats of mining we expect you to go to the foundation principles of every question.

From the Coach-Makers International Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

"THE REVOLUTION."—In conning the columns of "THE REVOLUTION" we find but a little to condemn and much to admire. In "Woman's Suffrage" we cannot see anything so terribly shocking as many, to whom the mere mention of such a thing has been a great bugbear, would have us believe. In truth, we cannot see how either of our present political parties can consistently oppose the movement in its favor. Believing that "no taxation without representation" is necessarily a fundamental principle of a government strictly republican in form, the honest radical advances the claims of the negro to the right of the ballot, and upon this self-same principle the democrat bases his demand that the right of suffrage should be restored to the repentant rebel. And is not our own great "Army of Progress" battling for a greater equality before the law?

Do not we cry lustily against oppression, and in opposition to the conferring of privileges and immunities upon one class that are not enjoyed by another? If there is one attribute that ennoble a cause more than another it is that of consistency. These are but a few rambling thoughts suggested by the perusal of "THE REVOLUTION." We do not commit ourselves to the support of the principle of suffrage without regard to race, color or sex; neither do we oppose it, but we do claim it an impossibility to refute this assertion that all mankind view a reform only through a lens constructed of their own wrongs, and that charity and consistency enter but little into the canvass.

Well said for the coach-makers. We wish they were our law-makers also. We look to the laboring men for the triumphs of our question, because they will see how the interests of labor are affected in the degradation of the laborer. Because woman is disfranchised she gets half pay for her work.

From the Vineyard Gazette, Edgartown, Mass.

"THE REVOLUTION" is just as sprightly as at first, and the proprietress, Susan B. Anthony, is bound that it shall be a power in the land. She wants 100,000 subscribers, and will send specimen copies to all who appreciate its demands for women.

And whatever Susan is bound to do she accomplishes, and she will no doubt have her 100,000 subscribers at the end of the year, then "THE REVOLUTION" will be a daily, and in '72 we shall choose our President, a sober, honest, noble man, if we have to go to the Rocky Mountains to find him; if we cannot find such a man we will take a woman.

From the Wapello (Iowa) Republican.

"THE REVOLUTION."—It is full of vim and spirit, and if it does not make its mark the fault will not be in lack of pluck and determination. Its motto is, "Principles, not Policy; Justice, not Favors.—Men, their Rights and nothing more; Women, their Rights and nothing less." The ladies should subscribe for it largely.

Iowa speaks right out every time. We trav-

elled all through the Western states last summer and were rejoiced with the vim, spirit and pluck of those Western people. We do not intend to deprive men of their rights, as a man in Iowa thought we should if we took the word "male" out of the constitution. "I am opposed, said he, to striking out the word "male" because then the men could not vote."

From the Boone County (Iowa) Advocate.

"THE REVOLUTION," an-out-and-out, plain spoken advocate of Woman's Rights.

From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Daily Gazette.

"THE REVOLUTION" is, of course, a journal without a peer in its special department of social and political agitation. "THE REVOLUTION" has undertaken a very large contract, and we shall make it a point to observe its weekly progress, pledging in advance our admiration if not our convictions.

Pray, do more than take observations, help us with your able pen to fulfill the large contract we have undertaken. Back up your admiration by stirring up the women of Pennsylvania to send us hundreds of subscribers. Men are equally interested with us in ushering in a better day for all.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY TO US.

VOLUNTA, Fla., April, 1868.

Mrs. STANTON—Dear Madam: Can you credit the assertion that we are still so overshadowed by the "dark ages" as to have remained up to date in total ignorance of "THE REVOLUTION"? It comes to me, this seventh number, like a gleam of blessed sunshine at the close of one of our fierce autumnal gales, and of course I like it. It bears no resemblance to the "staff of life" as manufactured in this region, which usually presents an undone appearance in every part except the covering.

I feel a lively interest in this work of advocating the claims of women and negroes to a recognized place in the councils of the state and nation. Just now the negro seems to have the lead, not that he is considered the "better man," but just at this time the more available for party purposes. Now, because we demand full recognition as citizens and individuals, it does not follow that we all desire to hold office, and I think if we could only impress this idea on the minds of our leading men, many of them would withdraw their opposition to this movement, for isn't it more a dislike to admit a new class of competitors after the "loaves and fishes" than any idea of incompetency on the part of woman to understand, or to be able to carry out consistent views of political economy. It is usually urged by superficial thinkers, and most men, and women too, are superficial on the subject of woman's wider sphere of activity, that she already has a larger scope for her powers and a wider field of action than she can fill—that there is no bar to hinder any woman from doing or being anything for which she will fit herself or has the courage to attempt. But I do not understand the complaint of woman to be a dearth of labor, but rather that, by her dependent position, she is obliged to labor beyond her physical strength, in associations not congenial, simply because having no voice in the making of the laws by which she must be governed, her work is so poorly paid that a liberal education which, alone, would enable her to compete with her brother, is beyond her reach! How different will be her position when holding in her hand the power to determine her own destiny! Not that many would make haste to exercise the right of suffrage, but the knowledge that her hands held that authority would be sufficient to command the respect of each toward the other when struggling in the same paths of honor or of duty!

It is useless to talk of a liberal education for woman, so long as matrimony is her total extinguisher; and this must be, so long as husband and wife are but one before the law and that one the man. Of what object, in such a wilderness as this, would be a knowledge of the sciences or the fine arts? and yet the few practical women of this country, with a voice in its management, would make a revolution in some of its practices! Imagine a whole country, almost equal in area to the State of Rhode Island, and not a church or school-house within its borders, and hardly a native inhabitant who can read or write!

Did you never hear men say, in derision, when attempting to argue the question of the practicability of woman's voting—that there was no law to prevent



women from chopping wood or doing other out-of-door labor if they wished, as he knew of? I should like to have such men take a tramp through this section of the country and try their hand at just such work with some of these brawny-armed women who certainly show far greater dexterity in wielding axe and hoe than with mop and broom! Necessity makes many compromises with law and fashion, and the war has shown us that womanly delicacy and refinement was not out of place—received no rude shock from actual contact with out-of-door labor; and many a true woman, who, perhaps, might have been shocked at the thought of casting a vote, "carried on the farm" or kept her husband's business in good order while he did battle for his rights. The most liberal of men seem to find it hard to relinquish the idea of a sort of ownership in woman; and however earnest the may be for her enfranchisement, it is still hard for them to accord "Equal Rights" to their wives. So strike hard blows, true to the mark, that such and all other men may be relieved from the grave responsibility of representing any one but themselves. E. H. H.

The fact that the "white male" is beginning to concede the vote, while he turns up the whites of his eyes at the idea of women holding office shows us that it is good policy to demand everything, and then we shall be sure and get something. Henry Ward Beecher, talking to some abolitionists who feared to advocate Suffrage for Women because it might block the black man's chance, said, "bait your hook with a woman, and perhaps you will catch a negro." But the republicans and abolitionists threw the woman overboard in the last election, and lost the black man also. We were in Ireland at the time O'Connell was holding his repeal meetings. Meeting him one day, we said, "Do you hope to secure a repeal of the union?" "No," said he, "but it is always good policy to claim the uttermost, and you will be sure to get something." But we do claim our share of the offices, and a place in all the profitable and honorable employments. Of course, those of us who have brains do not propose to chop wood or dig ditches, but to be lawyers, judges, physicians, ministers, postmistresses, senators or president. Victoria, with her large family, supported by the nation, is better off than she would be running a sewing machine in a London garret. So would an educated woman be better off as President on \$25,000 a year than teaching school at \$500. Bread and the ballot go together.

As to matrimony being a total extinguisher! under the new regime it is to be an equal partnership. When women can support themselves they will soon end the old idea that the husband and wife are one, and that one the husband. Dignity, virtue and independence go hand in hand. It gives us great pleasure to receive so many excellent letters from Southern women, believing as we do that through the moral power of woman the North and the South, the East and the West are soon to sit down in sweet counsel together. We should be glad if we could receive a cordial invitation to lecture to Southern women on this question.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE COUNTY REPUBLICAN,  
KASSON, Minn., May 2d, 1868.

PUBLISHER "REVOLUTION"—Dear Sister: Will you have the kindness to place the *Republican* on your exchange list. Will reciprocate by saying good words; for your "REVOLUTION" deserves an extensive circulation. I have always advocated the principle of equal rights between the sexes and that to improve and elevate woman, is but to improve and elevate man; that by nature our interests and privileges are equal, and for either to assume the supremacy, in a religious, political, or any other point of view, would be but to degrade the other.

Wishing you abundant success in your very laudable enterprise, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Yours truly, U. B. SHAVER.

That is the true idea. There can be in the nature of things no real antagonism between

man and woman. Whatever exalts woman exalts man, and whatever degrades one sex degrades the other. Ours is not a movement for Woman's Rights, but human rights. We shall thank you for all the good words you can truthfully say in our behalf.

Hiko, Nevada.

DEAR "REVOLUTION": What a noble field you are laboring in. How you must appreciate the nobleness of your work, when you see what is to be realized from the success of woman gaining those rights which will make her the social and political equal of man. I pray not only for an early harvest in the cause, but an abundant yield. I have read "THE REVOLUTION" with profit and pleasure, and feel so sensibly the justice of its cause that I wish to be marshaled with its coming hosts of subscribers.

Yours truly,

W. G.

699 W. 5th st., Cincinnati, O.  
May 4th, 1868.

DEAR MISS ANTHONY: I see you have not taken our sturdy little chick, the Spelling Reform, under your maternal wings, or if you have it has not yet been suffered to "peep." But, dear me, when I think of all the reforms you are hovering, it is evident, as Mr. Train says about "Old Speck," "you will have to spread yourself considerably to guard all from the hawks."

I assure you, I draw one long breath of gratitude on every Saturday morning, when the carrier brings my "REVOLUTION." I enjoy the whole contents. The editorials which speak so earnestly and straight out the convictions of those who write them; the comments and criticisms of your brothers of the editorial fraternity; the strictures made by many of your correspondents on certain things they don't like; and your apt replies to their carping, or frank admissions of error. I welcome the letters of George Francis Train, who I verily believe is the least understood and most undervalued man before the public. Why, to have given street railways and "THE REVOLUTION" to benefit the world, should alone secure him immortality; not to speak of a moral record that puts nearly all Washington to the blush.

I read even the financial reports and Wall street chat, though much of it is Greek to me; but then I know "THE REVOLUTION" circulates where such chat is understood and appreciated, and also hits—certainly you, at the very centre of monied evil, know best how to wake people up to a sense of it. So God speed "THE REVOLUTION" in its mighty work.

You told us, wimens rits agitators, when we had a favor to ask, to go to the demokratik papers. I sent the enclosed letter to the *Sensinati Enkwirer*, and you see thee publisht it. Rev. N. P. Gadis is speaking brav words for wuman, and dros krouded houzes everi Sunda nt. He givs the men plan words, as Mari Wortil duz in her artikl.

Yours to help as oportuniti offers,

ELIZA V. BURNS.

We are very glad to know that a woman has invented a new phonetic alphabet. It is a grand step in progress when the English language is spelled according to sound instead of some arbitrary rule that bothers the best of us, and disheartens many a child and ignorant foreigner from ever trying to read or write. Mary Wortle's letter may be found in another column.

HAVRE, FRANCE, April 21, 1868.

MRS. STANTON—Madame: In addressing to you the publications of the Peace Union, I call your high and enlightened attention to this work, which is an energetic protest against the oppression of brute force.

We address ourselves to mothers, to sisters, as to our most sympathizing allies in this universal campaign which opens under the sacred flag of The Right—Protector of the Oppressed.

May our earnest voice touch your heart and thus secure to us an eminent ally.

Accept, Madame, the homage of our sentiments of profound esteem for your character, and of admiration for your talent.

J. FANTALLIER,  
Secretary of the Peace Union.

We hail all these movements towards peace, and regard the education of woman as one of the most powerful means to this end. Man represents justice and force, woman mercy and love, and it is because we have the male element alone in government, that we see on all

sides violence and war. Woman knows the cost of life better than man does, and when her thought is felt in the nation, our whole criminal code will be essentially modified.

Boston, May 14, 1868.

DEAR MRS. "REVOLUTION": Each week the time seems longer as I look for you. There comes always with you a vitalizing power that sends the blood through me like wine and a sound like the hum of bees, busy, earnest, harmonious; and I hold my breath while I try to keep pace with your lightning thought. And I turn you over and over to see if there is not still more, after I have devoured your contents, for while you feed woman's hungry soul, you make her more hungry, you revolutionize her. If she listens to you once, she cannot again sink into indifference.

LIZZIE LAPIERRE DANIELS.

These earnest words give us new resolution to make our paper all it should be to those who watch and wait. May the good and true women from all parts of the country send us their thoughts that we may know how they feel as to the enfranchisement of their sex.

NYACK, May 15, 1868.

MISS ANTHONY: The Young Men's Christian Union of Nyack is, I think, the only Christian Union or association in the land, that can rightly be called liberal or progressive. In its reading-room is always to be found the last number of "THE REVOLUTION," the *Banner of Light*, and the *Circular*.

The second section of the second article of the Young Men's Christian Union reads thus: "Any man who is a member, in good standing, of an *Evangelical* church, may become an active member. Active members only may hold office."

An amendment has already been presented, which strikes out the word *man* substituting the word *person*, and which cuts out the word *Evangelical*.

Most respectfully yours, FREDERIC R. MARVIN.

We hope some of the bright girls of Nyack will now study up all the questions of the day, join the association and take part in the discussions. Let it not be said that women are not ready to enter the doors as fast as man opens them. In behalf of the women of Nyack, we thank the young men and rejoice over their liberality and progress.

NAPLES, Ontario Co., N. Y.,  
May 14, 1868.

DEAR MISS ANTHONY: There seems to me not a shadow of a doubt, but that God meant woman should exercise the elective franchise or power of choice equally with man. Choose ye this day whom ye will serve, was not spoken to the male alone, but to mankind, both male and female.

In God's government of sentient beings, He requires all irrespective of sex, race, or color, to choose for themselves, "If God be your choice, serve Him, if Baal, serve him." Man's injustice and deception taught women in a very early day how futile the attempt to trust him as a protector, for his first act after his disobedience to God was, to show his ingratitude for God's first and best gift to him, viz., woman, by shirking responsibility. Had he refused to disobey and advised the woman not to, then he would have been blameless. But I suspect he desired to taste the forbidden fruit, so practiced the art of magnetism (as has so often since been done) to draw her into making the first move, thereby to screen himself, hence his answer, "The woman thou gavest to be with me, she did it." Again, God said it was not good for man to be alone, that was His reason for presenting him with a fit help or help meet. Nor did He limit that help to the kitchen and nursery, nor even to teaching school, "provided that she will teach cheap" (as Lucy Stone remarked at Seneca Falls in her address before the Woman's Rights Convention), so we may safely infer that God designed she should help wherever and whenever the best interests of both require her to do so, not only for utility but to develop her God-given powers and be a praise to her Maker.

The governmental economy of the great ruler of the universe is democratic. Equal Rights and privileges extended to all, being the motto. Each individual is held responsible before the law. No one disputes woman's right on equal terms with man (aside from trial by a jury of her own peers) to the jail, the gallows and the tax list. It is only when she attempts the elevation of her sex, as well as the other, that the cry is raised, "out of her sphere." But her sphere is only limited by her



ability. When husband goes to Saratoga, or any other place and leaves her in charge, she may then even saw and draw wood, groom the horses, attend to the herd, sheep, pigs, work in the vineyard, corn, hay, or harvest field, no fear of her becoming masculine, unless she goes into business upon her own responsibility.

We have no adequate means to fathom all the insult, abuse, and degradation that is and has been practiced upon women, simply because the power is not in her hands to obtain redress.

Men deem even the protection which the ballot affords insufficient, and have ensconced themselves behind walls of "Masonry," excluded women, and christened it "free."

E. M. A.

Please accept the above crude thoughts from a backwoods country woman, and do with them as you choose. My business this summer is housework, out-door chores, and tying up grapevines to the wires when the weather will permit. Ten thousand thanks for "THE REVOLUTION." God speed the right.

Yours, etc., ELIZABETH M. ATWELL.

These women all write as if they understood "the situation," and were fully ready for the Revolution we are inaugurating. The men will begin to think, after reading some of these letters, that the women have not been so effectually hoodwinked as they supposed. Are you not out of your sphere, Mrs. Atwell, raising grapes? Send us some when they are ripe and let us see if the feminine element improves them.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1868.

Mrs. E. C. STANTON: The logic of to-day, as it comes to the responsible, loyal portion of our country is, "What shall we do to be saved?"

When the sad and terrible truth of the defection of Senators in whom we had trusted to carry out a measure fraught with the life and liberties of American citizens was burned into our souls, it was a relief to leave the capital, and attend the anniversaries that meet once a year in New York, to compare notes and report progress.

Not being in time for the anti-slavery meeting, which we regretted, our first inquiry in regard to it showed that the usual uncompromising demand for the rights of the black man was the order of the day, and that his only security to citizenship in this republic was through the ballot, which they demanded for him, in every State of the Union; to all of which, had I been present, I would have given hearty assent.

Next came the Equal Rights Association—a grand assemblage of common sense men and women from all parts of the Northern and Eastern States—who made their usual protests against the usurpation of the government in enforcing on woman "taxation without representation," thus obstructing their legitimate and responsible influence in the republic, and claiming that through the ballot alone can woman find a field of usefulness commensurate with her ability and aspirations, and that to withhold it from her is to delay peace and prosperity, if not hasten the final ruin of the government and the country; that it is a crime against humanity, and a sin against God! Following the utterance of this protest and demand, which was earnestly and harmoniously sustained by the meeting, came an appeal to practical effort, by agitation of the subject, in the usual forms of educating public sentiment, and by seizing the present favorable opportunity to petition Congress so to amend the charter of the District of Columbia, while under revision; as to remove the disability to Woman Suffrage.

Then came the Universal Peace Association, where we found many of the leading minds of the above-named meetings, and among them some of the oldest standard-bearers of freedom who have acted during the last quarter of a century. It was good to see their faces, and hear their ripened conviction of human duty, in relation to war, and the conditions necessary to peace.

The latter brought rich contributions of thought and eloquence from the several speakers interested in the overthrow of popular evils, and the former, by reciting facts concerning the war of the rebellion, intimated that from a Christian standpoint this nation was no nearer the Kingdom of Heaven now than before the war. That the sacrifice of five thousand millions of dollars and the loss of five hundred thousand lives (that the violation of the principles of kindness and affection implanted by God, and nurtured by the mother of the race), that the

check upon legitimate industry and education must impose burdens of economy and untold evils upon the future generations as great as those we have aimed to destroy.

In this opinion Mrs. Cora V. Daniels could not agree, and said that the loyalists of the South would welcome a military despotism sooner than a peace that leaves them in the hands of the present rebels; and her presentation of land monopolies in Louisiana, and the terrible condition of labor and capital generally, and the utter want of credit, even to prevent starvation of the laboring classes, which she claimed to be results of slavery, and which were, in her opinion, greater evils than death by the sword—brought a reply from our old friend, Charles Burleigh, in a clearly-defined argument, based on the Divine humanity, showing that self-government is the highest form of human attainment, and asks no bayonet for its defence. The editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* thought the discussions of the Society showed that its platform was very properly the omnibus that carried all the reforms.

Mr. Powell took occasion to express his delight at a discovery made at the Equal Rights meeting on the day before, which he claimed was a good sign, because it proved that women, like men, were human. They, also, could leave principles for parties. That he observed that Mrs. Stanton and Susan B. Anthony had gone over to the copperheads, and Lucy Stone and Mrs. Rose stood with the Republicans. He admitted that they might be unconscious of this, which seemed a somewhat questionable compliment to their intelligence. We wondered if it was not in his memory when the same easy charge was made against himself and the school of abolitionists to which he belongs; when their criticisms seemed to give aid and comfort to the enemy? Time has settled all doubts of the position of himself and his co-workers for freedom, and it will, we have no doubt, turn out as well for Mrs. Stanton and Susan B. Anthony "in the good time coming." At least the good and true republicans need take no alarm at present. So it seems to me.

OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, May 18th.

On Saturday, the third meeting for free discussion of Female Suffrage in the District took place at Harmon Hall. It was well attended and highly interesting.

To-day, Mr. E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, presented in the House a memorial from the Franchise Association, signed by a Committee of twenty-two prominent citizens (equal numbers of men and women, including two colored men and one colored woman), supporting the bill and petition presented by Mr. Washburn, of Indiana, last Monday. It was referred, like the former documents, to the Committee on the District, of which Mr. Ingersoll is chairman.

OBSERVER.

#### SUFFRAGE IN MISSOURI.

KINGSTON, Mo., April, 1868.

DEAR MISS ANTHONY: Though we have not written, we have not been idle.

Yesterday, in this place, about twenty-five persons, men and women, met in the Court-room, for the purpose of organizing a "Woman's Suffrage Association" to co-operate with the State Association organized at St. Louis last fall.

We were called upon to state the object of the meeting, after which lawyer Chapman read a communication from the Secretary of the State Association, soliciting the aid and influence of every friend of the cause in forwarding its work. As a report of the proceedings of the meeting is going to be sent to the "THE REVOLUTION," we will leave it with its members. But we cannot forbear saying that in Kingston we have met with more encouragement than in any other town we have visited in the State. More women came out to the first call for a meeting to organize than came out the first time in Lawrence, Kansas for that purpose.

Judging from what they have done there, and are still doing, what will they do here after hearing as much in favor and against the question as the women of Lawrence have heard?

We go from here to Kidder and Breckinridge (have spoken twice in each place), two small but enterprising towns on the railroad, expecting to form an organization in each place.

In Kidder we had a brief discussion with a Presbyterian clergyman. He opposed the question, and took the Bible to sustain his position. He thought that Paul and the advocates of Woman's Suffrage would certainly quarrel should they meet each other face to face; for Paul said, "allow not woman to teach or usurp authority over man." But he was unable to tell us in what capa-

city Phebe labored, who was servant of the church at Cenchrea, or whether Priscilla or Aquilla, who were Paul's "helpers in Christ," were tongue-tied. He quoted the twenty-third verse of the fifth chapter of Ephesians, which reads, "For the husband is head of the wife even as Christ is head of the church, and he is savior of the body." In reply to this, we reminded him that that made no provisions for unmarried women, and asked him what the seven thousand surplus women in Massachusetts would do for heads, unless they should emigrate West, or an equal number of young men be transported to that State. We also asked him to make some provisions for the sixteen hundred women in that State who have lost their heads during the past year by obtaining divorces.

Theoretically he proved himself as unequal to the task as Dr. Todd has done, and we hope, for his own sake, he will never be induced to put his thoughts on paper and give them to the public, while Gail Hamilton is reading and criticizing.

We asked him how Christ was head of the church—was he a tyrant or usurper? Did he ever demand anything of the church that he did not strictly adhere to himself? We asked him what he understood by that command in which is comprehended Christ's whole moral law: "Do unto unto others as ye would that others should do unto you?" We asked him if the father and husband who daily returned to his home intoxicated could be the "head of the wife" in the sense that Christ is the head of the church. We told him when every husband, by his life, proved himself as fit to be the head of his wife as Christ, by his life and teachings, proved himself fit to be the head of the church, we should need no legislation. That the statutes of every state would be abandoned, and the "Golden Rule" substituted in their place. This, to him, was a new interpretation of the text in question. Still he insisted that the Bible did not teach Suffrage for Woman. We asked him to refer us to some chapter that taught suffrage for man. He did not do it at that time, but it may be he will have found it by the time we visit his town again. If he has, we will inform "THE REVOLUTION" where it may be found, and we trust it will be generous enough to enlighten Dr. Todd and Senator Mullins.

However, before closing his remarks, he came to the conclusion that if there was nothing more involved in this question than simply allowing women to vote it would not seem so absurd; but he doubted woman's ability to plead law, sit on juries, on the judge's bench, be Congress-women, and President of the United States.

At this point, a lady in the audience remarked that she wished we had a woman for President now, which brought the house down so, that the Rev. wisely dropped the subject. At the close of our meeting in Plattsburg, a gentleman objected to the question for the reason that it would destroy woman's dependence upon man, in which he considered consisted her chief beauty and glory. The next day we learned that his wife was teaching school, and not only supported herself but her husband and family also. We were not surprised that he thought it impolitic to give woman the ballot.

In another meeting we discussed the question with two gentlemen, a lawyer and a general. They both talked long and loud, but said nothing more than we have heard for the last twenty years. After quoting from "dry parchments and dusty records" for some time to determine what woman's true sphere is, the lawyer thought he had settled the question by proving beyond a doubt that women were incapable of judging what men were fit to fill positions of trust, "for," said he, "if Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony have so little knowledge of human nature as to choose for a travelling companion that 'idiot,' George Francis Train, what will the masses of women do when they have equal power with men in selecting men to office?" We told him that, though we were not personally acquainted with Mr. Train, having read several articles from his pen, we had long since come to the conclusion, that if the majority of men who are ridiculing him would devote the same amount of time to self-culture, they and their country would be the better for it. They, with Mr. Train, would show themselves more manly, for he seldom stoops to retaliate. And as to Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, their virtue was not protected by their associates.

In all the discussions we have had upon this question, the most weight is put upon this objection—a fear that the enfranchisement of women will disturb the harmony and destroy the sanctity of the home. From the number of family broils that have come under our observation, the number of divorces granted in the different States every year, we are forced to believe that even now, for some reason (ignorance), the harmony of the hom-



is greatly disturbed; and when the St. Louis Democrat says that it knows that a certain prominent man in that city, a husband and father (and this is only one case in a thousand) visited a house of infamy sixty-one times in one week, is not the home already robbed of its sanctity?

As long as young women are so falsely educated, and young men, by a corrupt public opinion, are taught to believe that high-toned moral virtue is not a requisite of manhood, our homes can never be sanctified. We must have personal purity in man as well as woman before the ideal homes pictured to us by the opposers of this question can become real ones.

Yesterday, through the kindness of the editor of the *Sentinel*, we were favored with number fifteen of "THE REVOLUTION." As we peruse its pages, filled with plain truths, we silently thank the good Father there is at last a journal that dares to expose incompetency, degradation and fraud wherever, and in whomsoever, it may be found.

Its "personalities" are needed to rebuke men in high places, for their iniquity. Write on—work on—until our government, church and homes are so completely revolutionized that principle, not policy, shall actuate our rulers, the laws of life and health be taught from our pulpits, understood and practiced in our homes. More anon. M. H. BRINKERHOFF.

### SUFFRAGE A MEANS NOT AN END.

*Editors of the Revolution:*

If it is allowable for a man to address a few words to his sisters through the medium of "THE REVOLUTION," there is something I should like to say.

There is no doubt but that the independence of woman is one of the most important questions now in the world; but let those women who are interested in it, remember that with the obtaining of the right of suffrage, the end will not be gained. In fact it is hardly a question but what the condition of women will be made even worse than it is at present, if they gain only the right of political freedom, while the present disorganization of labor continues, since they will then only be advancing to the consciousness of the present system of slavery prevailing in the system of wages.

If women should obtain their political freedom, while the domination of capital still continues, they would only be entering into the present uneasy position in which the productive labor of the country finds itself. Here with the realization of the democratic idea, with the extension of male suffrage, male labor is commencing to find that its freedom in this single respect serves only to make it conscious of its slavery to the social system, which robs it on the one hand and on the other, and by which those who produce all wealth retain in their possession the smallest portion of it, so that it is a fact that a life of labor leads rather to the poor house than to plenty and security in age.

It was a motto in olden times that to labor was to pray, but in the process of specialization of function which characterizes the present subversive period of development, these two duties have become divided, and one class finds itself devoted to labor while the other live by *preying*, spelling it as I have written it.

What then would I advise—that women should cease attempting to secure their political rights? By no means. But do not limit your endeavors to this single purpose. Society must be organized upon the principle of justice. Productive industry, as it is the source and only source of all wealth, all refinement, all culture, all art, must retain in its own possession all the wealth it creates. And as in productive industry women have always held the chief place, they will when labor is organized, and assumes its proper position, obtain that which is their due.

The right of suffrage should be aimed at only as a means to a far better and nobler end, to the organization of industry; for until that is accomplished, life must remain the mean and ignoble struggle it now is for obtaining nothing but the means of living, and the successful in the squabble will, as now, be those who have most effectually repressed their better feelings and developed their worst qualities.

There is a basis of truth in the objection to the woman's movement towards taking her part in the practical duties of life, that these duties are such as cannot have anything but a debasing effect upon her. The thing to be done then is to make life as noble as it should be, so that to live an active life, fosters and employs all our nobler energies, and this will be when productive industry, which is the destiny of man, is made the basis of our social system. In all attempts to secure these ends, and in the woman movement as an aid towards securing

them, I cannot but be deeply interested, and have found time, even in what I am doing to secure them, to write you this, wishing you every success. E. H.

### A FEW THOUGHTS FOR CHRISTIAN BONDHOLDERS.

DEAR FRIENDS: The working-men and working-women of this country, are about to ask of you the same favor for themselves and their children which you demanded for the Southern slaves. They ask their liberty. You could not recognize a slaveholder as a Christian. How can you, in view of the United States bonds, which you hold, call yourselves Christians? You have mortgaged us and our children, our flesh and blood, our labor, for the payment of the interest on your bonds. Shylock only wanted a pound of flesh. You have taken the whole body. But we trust you have done this thoughtlessly. It was very noble in you to ask the Southerners to release their slaves. In the same magnanimous spirit, we call on you to set the working-men free from their bonds. Release your slaves.

The oppressive taxes, and consequent high prices of shelter, food and clothing, deprive us of the comforts and decencies of life. Our wretched abodes, poor fare, and hard toil prevent us from acquiring knowledge, cultivating our reasoning powers, and thus fitting ourselves to exercise with ability the right of Suffrage. We are compelled to blindly follow the leading of partisan journalists, instead of studying for ourselves the workings of the machinery of our government. Our ragged and famishing children are unable to enter the public schools and are thus as effectually deprived of education as were the Southern negroes. Set us free from our bonds, and prosperity will soon smile upon us, and twenty-five years hence, with increased facilities for gaining knowledge, every voter will be a statesman, and corrupt legislation will be impossible. Can we ask of you a nobler work than in this manner to advance the coming of Christ's kingdom?

Do you desire to really follow your Divine Master, who took upon him the form of a servant (*He, slave*) that He might make many free? Then give up your claim on our flesh and blood, and make yourselves poor, that we who are at present your chattels, may be freed from servitude. This glorious deed will prove your piety and your patriotism. Furthermore, you are at present endangering the stability of our government, by making two antagonistic parties. Now, Rich against Poor, and soon Poor against the Rich. In this country the history of foreign tyrannies is hastening to a repetition. The silence of our suffering people will not last always. They do not understand writing and speech making as well as the bondholders, but it is a very easy matter for them to vote their oppressors out of office. In order to unite these ever conflicting parties, the rich and the poor, burn your bonds. Thus you will strengthen your government, promote peace, and secure your personal safety from the horrors of civil war.

You say that you are laying up wealth in these securities to lavish on your children. Christian bondholder, does not your Master say that it is "hard for those that are rich to enter the kingdom." Are you not leading your children into temptation by giving your sons the means of dissipation, and making your daughters the silly followers of fashion? Give up your bonds, that by being thrown upon their own resources, your children may be developed into noble men and women. The bracing air of self-dependence will enlarge and strengthen their souls.

You say, Christian bondholder, that you have laid up a support for your widow and orphans, in bank stock, insurance policies, and United States Bonds. Did it ever occur to you, that the widows and orphans of poor workingmen, are the slaves who will have to earn the income which you bequeath? Is your family made of any better clay than theirs? Does the just and holy law of God permit you to live on the sweat of your neighbor's brow? Would you be willing for your widow and orphans to labor for other people's support? You may devour poor widow's earnings and for a pretence make long prayers, but you cannot deceive the Judge of all the earth. You have bound heavy burdens and grievous to be borne and laid them on the shoulders of the poor white men of the North, and you yourselves will not touch them with one of your fingers. Depend upon it your covetousness will draw down upon you the wrath of God.

Allow me, Christian bondholder, to make one more suggestion. How can you, with "Our Bonds" in your hands, look up to God and ask him for his blessing? You call him "Our Father" and you treat His poor not as "brethren," but as slaves. You say "Hallowed be

thy Name," and you are employing all the powers of your mind, and the strength of your body, in endeavoring to bring dishonor on that Name by making it a cloak for your covetousness. In the name of love for the poor negro, you have put up for sale the northern poor man and his children, and you, yourselves, have bid them in. Such hypocrisy as that disgraces your Christian profession before men, and is abhorred in the sight of God. You pray, "Thy kingdom come," and by "lending upon increase" you are sustaining the kingdom of Prince Mammon, and disobeying the King you profess to serve. You say "Let thy will be done," and you are busy doing the will of the Father of deceivers, by swindling the poor of their hard earnings. You modestly say "Give us this day our daily bread," but you live in the barbarous splendor of an oriental despot, on the taxes wrung from the toil, and sweat, and privations of workingmen, and workingwomen, and (let Americans blush) from pale-faced, half famished working children. Can you offer up the next petition? "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors." Surely, you must release those bonds, Christian, or, that prayer will send you to perdition. You say "Lead us not into temptation," and the vast wealth which you usurers accumulate only serves to lead your own children to moral ruin, through idleness, and presses the laboring classes to crime through ignorance and want. You say, "Deliver us from all evil," and hold on to that money which is the "root of all evil." Truly it is of you, Christian bondholders, that God says, "This people honoreth me with their lips but their heart is far from me."

The Southern slaveholders united their wisdom and power to defend the venerable and respectable institution of slavery. God has judged them, and their vassals are free.

Now, the bondholders may edit papers and write books to prove that "Money is King," and unite all their power to control the coming election. But their judgment hastens and cannot be stayed. The Lord is at hand. He will drive the money changers and those that sell doves out of His Temple. The nations shall know that the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. The thrones of pride and selfishness shall be cast down, and through the outpouring of His Spirit the Royal Law of Christian love shall be maintained in the hearts of this people, and this shall be Immanuel's Land.

A WORKING WOMAN.

### CHARLES FOURIER.

PROBABLY no great thinker is so little known by those who assume to speak of him as Charles Fourier.

In a recent article in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "Our Catholic Brethren," Mr. Parton alludes to the "fatal defect of Fourier's system," as if he and Mr. J. T. Hecker had found it all out, but I think it would puzzle the author of that article to state what the principles he condemns are. So, too, he speaks of the "unpeaceful abode of Brook Farm," which, considering that the history of the world up to the present time and especially of Christendom, is the record of a long succession of wars, and that we are now suffering the consequences of a bloody civil war, and that murders are of daily occurrence in our streets, comes with a very ill grace, savoring more of flippancy than fairness. I know not how it was while Mr. Hecker was there, but this writer found a residence at Brook Farm, very peaceful and delightful, and both by the successes and the failures of that attempt, his faith in the essential truth of Fourier's leading ideas was confirmed. Certainly with regard to "unpeacefulness" it would be difficult to imagine anything worse than the isolated households, and whatever may have been the errors of Fourier's positive philosophy, his criticisms of present society are unanswerably true.

The church has had some eighteen centuries of trial, during a large portion of which it has wielded almost unlimited power, with the results that we see. Poverty, prostitution, fraud, theft, war, murder, cholera, syphilis, scrofula, chattel and wages-slavery, oppression, atheism, superstition. And all that the church does is to try to reconcile the sufferers to their fate and to burn at the stake those who would do away the evils that afflict humanity, by leading mankind to learn and obey the will of God. Fourier's great thought was to find out the will of God or the law which governs the universe, and he sought it in the soul of man, created in the image of God. To this study he consecrated his life and was rewarded by discovering what he believed to be the underlying principles of a harmonic or divine society. Some of these he formulated and I think no one who desires to do something to elevate his race can afford to be ignorant of them. The subject is too vast to be more than alluded to in a short article, but there are books



which ought to be studied, setting forth the views of that great Master in Social Science. Ideas do finally govern, and if society is to be harmonized and man regenerated, correct thinking or positive philosophy must take the place of the superstitions which now govern so ill. By their fruits ye shall know them. The fearful fruits that we see around us certainly come from no good tree. Is there not somewhere a Tree of Life?

F. S. C.

## WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE BABIES.

From every quarter is wafted this cry—and wherefore? Only because women are waking up to a sense of their position as wives, mothers, and members of society, and insist on their right to have a hand in the management of all public affairs appertaining, however remotely, to their interest, socially and financially. Why is it that a great many cultivated, intelligent men and women, too (that's where the rub comes), persist in ignoring the fact that female equality and suffrage mean more love, more tenderness, an accession of respect and thoughtfulness for our companions, and better sense in moulding the characters of our children. Said a lady to me, yesterday:

"Why should I lift up my voice for this Revolution in social affairs you so strongly advocate? Religiously and politically my husband and myself are one; and our love for each other is of such a character that his wish is my law, and vice versa."

Now, just that little sentence caused every nerve in my body to quiver painfully. No true woman can shut herself up in a little Paradise of her own, and never look out into the great thoroughfare of life. Why, woman alive, or woman asleep, where there is one wife happy and contented in the love of a noble man, there are thousands of wretched ones; where there is one woman shielded and protected, there are thousands who are driven to feebleness, moral destruction and the grave. Think a moment. Suppose death, inexorable and strangely exacting, should claim his own; what then? Your husband's salary, which now nicely supports you, you would receive no longer. Your three babies fatherless, and you a widow, educated, refined, and fitted by numberless graces to adorn a little niche in society, undisturbed by want or the necessity of labor; our opinion is, that you would be glad to take into consultation even Revolutionists under such circumstances, and be very happy to welcome any educational or philanthropic movement whereby you could walk out into the world, and demand as an equivalent for your work a comfortable living for yourself and babies. Then, at the conclusion of that heartless speech, to have her look so sweetly and wisely into our face, and remark:

"But Frank and I have been thinking should women turn to politics and literature entirely, what will become of the babies?"

What will become of your babies, madam, should you be suddenly deprived of the means of their support? Have you the courage, stamina, ay, ability, to fight the world single-handed? "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." We have been there, thank you, and know all about it. Every heart-throb, every blush of indignation, every dastardly attempt to change the wages of labor for the wages of sin, we are familiar with; and it makes us sick when we see an intelligent female looking at so great a subject through so small a glass, and dirty at that. What will become of the babies? Why don't somebody ask—what has become of the babies? Ask Restelle and thousands of physicians, male and female, who have been engaged in their work of destruction for years. Physicians who have graduated from our first medical colleges, physicians with high sounding diplomas, whose elegant equipages stand in front of Fifth Avenue mansions, who pocket a big fee and a little bundle of flesh at the same time, and nobody's the wiser! not even the husband in hosts of instances. What will become of the babies—did you ask—and you? Can you not see that the idea is to educate women that they may be self-reliant, self-sustaining, self-respected? The wheel is a big one, and needs a strong push, and a push all together, giving to it an impulse that will keep it constantly revolving, and the first revolution must be Female Suffrage. After this, the ponderous affair will move regularly, and perhaps slowly; but education, moral, physical, and intellectually practical, will as surely follow as dawn follows the darkness of night. Then marriages of convenience will not be necessary; men and women will come together, attracted by mutual respect; namby-pamby, doll-faced, wishy-washy, milk-and-water feminine bundles will be unmarketable. God speed the time, for the sake of the babies. Little ones will then be welcome, and mothers

will know enough to instruct them sensibly, with a view to the practical side of life. Men, if you desire healthy, intelligent, economical wives, do not oppose this new movement; for in this way only can you and yours, and subsequent generations, be saved from degeneracy. Will somebody tell us why women who pay taxes (we will leave out the rest just at present) should not be allowed a voice in the management of the laws decreeing taxation? Don't be afraid to speak; come out squarely. This is the time for free, earnest discussion on all points of general interest; but please do not take for your final syllogistic premises the foolish idea that women who are self-reliant must necessarily be unlovable. It is no such thing, we assure you, and we know. My dear fellows, this is quite as much for your benefit as ours. What we propose to do, is so to arrange things that should you ever become sick or poor, we can put our hands to the plough and run the machine, nursing, sympathizing, attending to the finances, and loving you to distraction at the same time. How do you like the picture?

ELEANOR KIRK.

## LETTER FROM GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

WHY SHOULDN'T WOMAN HAVE A "BED AND BOARD" AS WELL AS MAN?—MAN'S PROTECTION OF WOMAN IS AGAINST SOME OTHER MAN—NOT WOMAN.—MAN'S INCONSISTENCY COMES FROM THE FORCE OF HABIT.

MEN sneer at the "strong-minded" and cheer at the "weak-minded." Why? It is the force of habit. Man sits for hours in the concert room to hear a low-necked, bosom-exposed opera singer, but has a holy horror to see on the same stage a high-necked dressed lady lecturer. Why is it? Simply the force of habit. Men are ignorant brutes. Their habits and tastes are beastly. The sensual predominates over the intellectual. They look on woman as a plaything—a doll—a mistress or a wife—seldom as a companion—a friend—a colleague. Man's ignorance comes from habit, education, custom. How long is it since woman attended lectures, political meetings, conventions? Only the other day. Are not such meetings now more orderly, more decorous, more dignified? How is it that man luxuriates in listening to a Siddons, a Rachel, a Ristori as an actress, yet has an infernal sneer on his lip when Elizabeth Cady Stanton, or Susan B. Anthony speaks on the same stage for human rights and Universal Liberty. It is the force of habit. "THE REVOLUTION" is inaugurating a new era. Europe delights to quote from "THE REVOLUTION." Woman's Suffrage agitates the Old World since that Kansas campaign. And Fawcett and Hughes compete with Mill to see who will outrun a Stanton, a Pillsbury, an Anthony. Drunkenness, Restellism, prostitution, bestiality will be less respectable when women vote. God help "THE REVOLUTION."

Must woman always suffer for man's sins? The marriage ceremony makes woman a slave. She must obey. Why not make him swear to obey. Man's inhumanity to woman is infamous. When woman is man's equal as voter she will get man's pay for keeping school. Woman has to bear all man's vices. He sneaks off like Adam and the woman braves all danger. The responsibility is hers, and man bears up under the load woman has to carry. There is a skeleton in every house. Phillips Greeley, Garrison, Smith ought to be ashamed of themselves to insult their mothers, sisters, wives and daughters by enfranchising the negroes and thereby disfranchising women; for the negroes in Kansas all opposed our campaign for "EDUCATED SUFFRAGE." (P. P. must not think I am waging war against "a man and a brother." I am only looking out for "a woman and a sister" for change.)

## EDUCATED SUFFRAGE THE SOLUTION OF OUR DIFFICULTIES.

What is Educated Suffrage? Let all vote, male and female, black and white, when they are educated to know what a vote is. That is educated Suffrage. But the voter who waits outside the poll for a mule, under the impression that the paper he dropped into the box was an order for said article, ought not to be allowed to impeach a President! The fact is, man is a coward—woman is not. Man fears the moral influence of woman. Her votes will expose his midnight haunts, his infidelities, his debaucheries. But fate ordains it. Man must be elevated and made nobler by the moral power of woman at the ballot-box.

## HOW DOES MAN PROTECT WOMAN—AGAINST WHOM AND WHAT AND WHERE?

Man's protection is simply ridiculous. Protection against whom? Some other man! Man protect woman! Where? There are eighty thousand brothels in London. How does man protect them? There are thousands of needle women who sing the "song of the shirt" at starvation prices. How does man protect them? There are one hundred thousand women school teachers in the United States who get half the wages of men teachers. How does man protect them?

Society allows man to swear, gamble, riot and get drunk. Of course, gallantry permits it—chivalry awards it—sex guarantees it—he is the protector of woman. Let woman do the least of these, and down comes the whip of public opinion and she is damned by her natural protector.

## ALL THE LAW DOCUMENTS USE THE WORDS "BED," "BOARD" AND "OBEY."

Let woman forsake the one, interfere with the other, or refuse to obey, and man's gallantry, chivalry and protection make her a prostitute and a devil. Do you remember Washington Irving's picture of woman—"the Tree and the Vine?" How absurd those similes. Woman is often the tree and man the vine. Do we not often see women support their children and husbands too? Ivy is poison. So is the Upas tree. Had Irving said the Upas tree was man and the Ivy was woman, the analogy, even then, would not be fair. Man is active—woman passive. Man attacks, woman repels. It is about time that woman had a "bed and board" of her own.

## TWO CODES OF MORALS FOR MAN AND WOMAN.

How singular that while man fears woman will be contaminated by ballot-boxes and the busy whirl of active voting, that he never makes objection to her appearing as a witness or a criminal in court. A young girl, for instance, up for infanticide. The judge or the lawyer prosecuting, perhaps, the father of the child. She can pay taxes too—but voting will unsex her. Why should there be two codes of morals for the sexes? There is now. But later it shall not be—or my hour of labor is the forfeit. That Kansas campaign of mine for the emancipation of woman is the noblest act of my busy life; and when have I ever attempted a point, that I did not succeed in the end. By and by I will force the world to believe in me as a Reformer, a Moralist, and a Statesman. Meanwhile, am contented to be called a Lunatic, a Charlatan and a Mountebank. It pleases them, and does not injure me. For do we not live, and move, and have our being in the stirring times of "THE REVOLUTION?"

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.



# The Revolution.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, } Editors.  
PARKER PILLSBURY, }  
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

NEW YORK, MAY 28, 1868.

## TRACTS.

WE have now a complete series of all our tracts, republished, and will meet the numerous orders we have from the South and West as rapidly as possible. We have been moving our office to another room, which has caused some delay in filling orders as promptly as we should otherwise have done.

## THE CHICAGO PLATFORM UNDER THE INK.

WHEN Henry Clay was running for the Presidency in 1844 he was told that to carry New York, he must secure the Catholic vote. To this end it was proposed that he should write a letter advocating separate schools for Catholic children—a measure then under consideration—to be read to Bishop Hughes, and thus secure his influence in that direction. Accordingly one of Clay's most polite letters was written, and a gentleman called one day to make the good Bishop a friendly visit, letter in pocket. In the course of conversation, which he skillfully directed towards Clay and the presidential election, he incidentally drew out the letter and handed it to the Bishop, to prove to him that Clay was sound on that question. The Bishop read it carefully, but without changing the expression of his face, or making any comment, he handed it back to his visitor, who had watched him closely to see what impression it made. Surprised at the Bishop's indifference, he said, "What do you think of that letter?" "Oh!" said the Bishop, coolly, "my misfortune is, I read it under the ink."

In reading the Chicago Platform we discover that it, like Henry Clay's letter, has more meaning under the ink than appears on the surface, and for the benefit of our readers we give a liberal translation.

"A branch of the republican party of the United States assembled in convention in the city of Chicago on the 21st day of May, 1868, and made the following declaration of policies:"

1. Let us congratulate ourselves on our successful reconstruction policy; which, although maintained by a military despotism that degrades one half the people and loads all with taxes, is nevertheless necessary in our present emergency. Although a standing army to suppress a discontent, that a wise legislation could easily turn into peace and prosperity, is opposed to the genius of our institutions, yet it is not our province to establish principles for national safety, but to bridge over present difficulties with a transient policy that will secure party success.

2. Although it is said to be the duty of Congress to secure a republican form of government in every state of the Union, yet we do not believe in negro suffrage as a principle at the North. Vide our state constitutions and our late elections. We know there is a seeming contradiction in withholding the ballot from

the intelligent black men of the North, who fought bravely under the Union flag in the late war, while we give it to every ignorant plantation hand in the South, but as we need the black vote of the South which is a very large one, while in the North it is a mere trifle, to perpetuate our republican dynasty, a wise statesmanship can easily reconcile these seeming contradictions.

3. The national honor requires the payment of the public debt, but as it never can be done while we continue to pay bondholders six per cent. in gold, and legislate the enormous profits we now do into National Banks, amounting in sixty-five years to \$2,500,000,000, we must in some way shirk the responsibility of our own policy. Seeing that our financial policy leads inevitably to Revolution and Repudiation, we must set the dogs of war on the wrong scent, by showing that greenbacks for bondholders is the straight road in that direction. Though we will say as little as possible on this point, lest the great West should perceive that this is a Wall street platform.

4. We see that the working men are waking up to the fact that the policy of McCulloch and Jay Cooke is national suicide, and that the taxes fall mainly on the laboring classes, hence the necessity of a reference at least in our platform to "equalized and reduced taxation." As the masses are easily wheedled with such high sounding phrases as "national honor," and the "great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration," it is better to give them these glittering generalities than promises of any specific redress of their wrongs that we could never fulfill without splitting our party.

5. The national debt is too big a problem for us to solve. We dare not repudiate, and we cannot pay. So do not let us bother our heads about it, but go on with the show, leaving the burthen of our sins on the shoulders of our children, that they may fight this financial scheme with the bondholders just as our Fathers left us by their wicked compact to fight the battles of slavery for a century.

6. Though this debt was made by inflation it will not do to pay it by inflation. Though we are growing poorer every day for the lack of a currency to develop our resources, and are grinding Labor to powder by building up a Monied Aristocracy, yet we must keep up appearances, so that foreigners will lend us money at a lower percentage than our own pet bondholders do to-day. We know it is the duty of Congress to relieve the present rate of interest, but so long as the bondholders own Congress there is a serious difficulty in the way of its accomplishment.

7. This has been the most corrupt administration since the foundation of the government. Both at our National and State capitals we have witnessed such wholesale demoralization, that we have no faith left in the leading men of our own party. We doubt the honesty of William Pitt Fessenden, and the honor of Chief-Justice Chase, in fact the Mephistophiles, Andrew Johnson, has deceived the very elect. We have been "so shamefully nursed and fostered" in our own corruptions that we now call the gods to grant us some new power and pabulum for our speedy redemption.

8. We mourn the fact that Andrew Johnson has so fully carried out the policy for which we elected him. We chose him from all the prominent candidates, in order to conciliate the South, but he has rather overdone the matter in that direction. True, we rejected a good New England republican to make way for him,

but in Andrew we got more than we contracted for. We tried to impeach him, but we found that he was so intertwined and intertwined with all our party interests that it was like crucifying our own flesh and blood; to prove him guilty proved too much against ourselves, and so we ended the farce, and his fate, like that of Jeff Davis, is indefinitely postponed.

9. Though 300 naturalized American citizens have been rotting in English prisons for the last three years, sentenced for life, on the mere suspicion of sympathy with Fenians, and one of our distinguished citizens, George Francis Train, has been imprisoned for words spoken on this side of the water. As we had no stomach for a fight with England, we thought best to be still in reference to this whole matter. But now, on the eve of a Presidential campaign, with 1,000,000 Irish votes in this country, some word of sympathy must be extended to the sufferers, and some calm suggestion made to Great Britain to the effect, that "the doctrine if a man is once a subject he is always so, is a relic of Feudal times, not authorized by the laws of nations." When England reads this ninth article of the Chicago platform, let her beware! And let the Irish in this country take courage, and all vote for Grant and Colfax.

10. Of all who were faithful in the late war, let us not forget our brave seamen and soldiers who imperilled their lives in the service of their country. We should regard them, as well as the wives and children of our gallant dead, as the wards of the nation. While the bondholder who rolls in his gilded carriage, clothed in purple and fine linen, demands interest all in gold, do not the boys in blue, maimed, halt and blind, beggars in our streets, appeal as loudly that their bounties and pensions be paid in the same currency? Do not our sick and dying soldiers, their starving wives and children need bread as well as honor? Now is the time to remember all classes, for we shall need their votes in the coming election.

11. We must not forget to congratulate ourselves on the immense flow of immigration to our shores. And we would remind the peoples of the earth that this is the asylum of the oppressed from all nations, and the republican party is the Moses to lead them through the wilderness of ignorance and poverty to the promised land of specie payments, high tariffs, National banks and manhood suffrage.

12. Being the party of freedom, we extend our sympathy to all oppressed peoples, black and white, struggling for their rights; except women. Any amelioration in their condition would involve such fundamental changes in the functions of the sexes, in the reorganization of society, would necessarily be so new and revolutionary that we are not prepared to entertain any propositions for their emancipation or enfranchisement.

On this remarkable document the noble *Tribune* makes no comment for "want of space," with forty-eight columns! at his disposal. Hence we have tried to explain to the people the hidden wisdom of the Chicago platform. For "want of space" we shall reserve our comments until next week. E. C. S.

CORRECTION.—Our types last week got astray on the letter from Miss Dr. Phelps of Boston. Rev. I. Kallach, not Hallock, was the Tremont Temple Baptist minister now fighting ingloriously against woman's right of suffrage in Kansas, while his successor of the Temple (one Fulton) is doing the same unhallowed work there, and wherever else anybody will hear him.



THE STANDARD OF MORALITY.

HUMAN nature everywhere recognises some standard of right and wrong. The saint no more than the savage illustrates this truth. Bishop Butler says truly that whatever the disputes among nations on the question, *wherein virtue consists*, there is in reality a universal standard of it. "It is that," he says, "which all ages and all countries have made profession of in public. It is that which every man you meet puts on the show of. It is that which the primary and fundamental laws of all civil constitutions over the face of the earth make it their business and their endeavor to enforce the practice of on mankind; namely, Justice, Veracity and regard to Common Good."

This definition of virtue is more than a hundred years old, and in our country appears to have become nearly obsolete, both as to politics and religion. A very large part of the community do not seem to recognise any standard of morality whatever. A "good citizen" must be male, must have a white skin, morality enough to keep out of state prison and soul sufficient to preserve the body from putrefaction. More is superfluous. Mrs. Stowe somewhere says in substance that young women prefer a streak of the "fast," the "rough," in young men. Probably she is correct. And young men are made to honor villany, drunkenness, debauchery, if combined with talent and success, no matter in what calling not absolutely odious. No wonder they imitate what they honor and elevate to office. No wonder, if young women are willing they should. The pulpit is chargeable with this state of things, no less than the press. Were virtue and righteousness only exalted by professedly virtuous and righteous men, vice could never mount into the high places of honor and power. There are about three million baptized Protestant church-members in the nation. At the poll: their vote would be irresistible if always cast only in the direction of justice and righteousness.

The Temperance advocates, in all their various departments, number myriads. What drunkard could ever reel into the presidency over their stern protest. Were they but faithful to their professions, the Church and the Temperance cause would be omnipotence itself against elevating vice or villany, crime or cruelty, injustice or unrighteousness, to any of the seats of power in the government or the church. Sometimes the friends of temperance have proposed to vote for no man to any office who is not pledged openly and as far as known to their principles. But the whip of party leadership, on or before election, catechises them back to "the regular nominations." Robert C. Winthrop said in the Mexican Massacre about Texas, "our country, right or wrong," and the same gospel governs in political partisanship. The political abolitionists at one time elevated their standard so high as that they would not and did not vote for a known apologist for slavery to any civil office whatever. But that scrupulousness did not last long. The Garrisonians predicted that it would not; for when they called on those "Conscience Whigs" and "Independent Democrats" to be consistent and withhold sacramental as well as ballot-box fellowship from the accomplices of man-stealers, they refused indignantly and branded the more faithful and consistent as infidels. And so the world had before it the strange spectacle on Sunday of whig eating sacramental bread with democrat; the democrat drinking communion wine with whig,

and political abolitionists swallowing both whig and democrat with all their slaveholding sins in the holy supper, when on the next day at the ballot-box, each was to both the others an abhorrence and an abomination, and not to be voted for for any political position, sooner than the prince of darkness himself! Thirty years ago this was the virtue of the American church in every important denomination. The Methodists illustrated it in another manner. In several Northern States, "the black laws," as they were termed, prohibited colored testimony in all the courts against white persons charged with any crime or offence, even indecent attacks on colored female chastity, by no means an unusual occurrence. In 1840, the Methodist General Conference resolved:

"That it is inexpedient and unjustifiable for any preacher to permit colored persons to give testimony against white persons in any state where they are denied that privilege by law."

More than eighty thousand Methodist church-members were thus shamelessly prescribed by their own brethren in deference to the ungodly prejudice of the State. They were thus declared unfit to testify even in the church, though presumed to be worthy to sing and shine forever in the courts above.

But it may be said all this belongs to the past. How is it, then, to-day? What higher standard of morality and virtue can the church, or the temperance cause (to say nothing of the outside world) boast? The momentous issue of a next president has been pending for months. The republican party, foiled in its hypocritical impeachment attempt against one drunken president, are determined to put another in his place of similar or worse moral disqualifications, and those unredeemed by even the mediocre intellectual ability of the "Great Impeached."

The Philadelphia *Daily News* only echoes the voice of multitudes (of both political parties), residents and visitors at the capital, when it says:

We do not hesitate to assert that at the present time there may be found in Washington a greater amount of depravity and gross villany than could be found by raking out all the penitentiaries in the country. We are ready to substantiate this assertion whenever any of our Radical contemporaries will seriously undertake to controvert what we assert; and we shall prove it by such evidence as will leave no doubt upon the mind of any candid person. It is amongst those who ostensibly represent the people and States of our Union, and the officials acting under their direction, that the most unblushing reprobates in America may be found. Men so debased in mind and morals that they are not ashamed to let the world know that they are guilty of theft, lying, slander, deceiving the people, and taking the most solemn oaths, which are broken almost as soon as uttered.

Is it not an act of gross injustice to punish poor and friendless persons for small crimes, while those who are guilty of the most enormous outrages upon justice and decency are placed in positions of honor and power?

Suppose Andrew Johnson guilty of all the crimes in the calendar. He cannot be punished for the one sole reason, that there is not moral rectitude in the government to deal with a great criminal. The great crime of all, and most deserving impeachment, was making him vice-president. When the whole foundation of the government had given way under rebellion and revolution, the party in power selected him, a "poor white," a slaveholding democrat, to be the second officer in the government. A good republican was sacrificed for him, all on the ground of base, blind expediency and availability. And the party that elected him of course cannot punish him; has no right to punish him; dare not punish him. It is conscience

that makes it coward. There is with it "a fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation." And with good reason.

And now availability again selects the candidate. He was, like Gen. Taylor, twenty odd years ago, ready and willing to be taken up by either party. The republicans seized him first and called him their own, lavishing on him gifts of fabulous value, as on a coquetting mistress. He had avowed no principles, had none to avow. Principles were not necessary. Can he be elected? was the question. It was believed that he could be, because both parties thought so. Both parties wanted him, and the republicans snatched him from the hands of the democrats; knowing that unless they nominated him, the democrats surely would. Jefferson's questions, is he honest? is he capable? would have been impertinent. That he was not honest was certain, or he could not have coquetted with both parties. That he was not capable was at least probable, for he had never expressed an opinion, at a time and in a state of affairs when silence itself was crime, where men like him, highest in popular favor and among the very highest in office and authority, had counsel to give.

And now, blindly and basely, the young men and the old men of the country are expected to elect him not on trust even, but with full knowledge of his utter moral and mental unfitness and unworthiness. Such is the present standard of moral and political sentiment? Senator Wilson says he "never saw him drunk." So once in an ancient court where a criminal was on trial for stealing an axe, two good men swore they saw him take the axe, put it on his shoulder and carry it away; but the other side brought twelve witnesses who swore positively, like Senator Wilson, that they didn't see him do any such thing. The court decided that the oath of only two could not be taken against twelve, and discharged the defendant.

The republicans taunt the democrats with entire want of a candidate; a most ungracious fling truly when the parties had but one available candidate between them, and only by a happy accident did he fall into their hands; and will undoubtedly yet prove to them a traitor. Should he be suddenly taken from them, where would they be, even now?

If the democracy, the true democracy, will only have the grace, or even good sense, to accept the situation, build a platform of modern principles, making educated but impartial suffrage its corner-stone, and then nominate Chief-Justice Chase as their candidate, bruise, kill all copperheadism, never speak opprobriously of the colored race again, nor odiously and cruelly proscribe them any more on account of their color, the very stars in their courses would fight for them, and the days of republican misrule would be ended.

P. P.

WOMEN FARMERS.

A WESTERN widow, handsome and learned, manages a large farm, and she raised, last year, 1,000 bushels of wheat and 1,200 of corn; has a large stock of hogs, sends fat cattle to the New York market, has abundance of flowers, apples, peas, strawberries, and currants. Keeps up with current literature. Does not want to get married.

B. F. C.

Travelling through Kansas, last autumn, we found many women who had carried on their farms and other business in the absence of their husbands during the war, and in many cases paying up debts, and managing far better than the "white males" had before them.



## IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

AND heaven send that it may be true what is written in *Wilkes's Spirit of the Times*, as follows:

We know of what we speak, and we say authoritatively that the democratic platform will be so amended as to recognise the national progress of the last seven years, and to suit the progressive temper of the time. On the Fourth of July next that programme will be enunciated in Tammany Hall, in the city of New York. Its main planks will be a denunciation of the principle of human slavery, and an acceptance of all the legislation of the period on that subject; the repudiation and extinction of the Confederate debt; the equality of all men before the law; and impartial suffrage. It is shrewdly calculated that in view of such a programme, the alienated democratic element, which now constitutes the republican majority, having become disgusted with a party which is incapable of government, or even of defending its own life, and perceiving, moreover, in other and vigorous hands, a platform covering their old principles, will at once flock to the new standard, and leave the republican party to sink to ruin.

It is as true as it is remarkable that almost all progress is by paradox. The last shall be first and the first last. He that would save his life shall lose it. The publicans and harlots shall go into the kingdom before you. The wisdom of this world is foolishness with Him who chooseth the weak things to confound the wise. These are but few among the many New Testament declarations to that purport. In all the workings of nature the same law holds. In the divine economy the simplest means ever produce the sublimest results. Somebody says, could a finite being be shown all the means and machinery by which the material universe was made and is kept in motion, only its simplicity would surprise him; and he would exclaim, Is this all?

The republican party had it in its power to abolish slavery at the firing on Sumter, and so to end the war before it was really begun, but did not, dared not. It could only write the proclamation of freedom on half a million untimely graves. It could have reconstructed the government three years ago on the basis of "Impartial Suffrage," but would not. Andrew Johnson was ready to lead, offered to lead in that movement. But republicanism was not ready, or not willing, and it is not done yet. So salvation was sent to the Jews first, but rejected by them, it turned aside to the Gentiles, the heathen; and the Jews wander in darkness even to this day, and must wait long yet before their hour shall come.

Now let the people, including both republicans and democrats, abandon Chicago and Grant and the old party leaders who have so long ruled and so nearly ruined them, and let them, as the *Spirit of the Times* suggests, only "recognise the progress of the last seven years," "repudiate the confederate debt" and grant "impartial suffrage and equality of all men (and women) before the law," and with Chief-Justice Chase on such a platform, they would soon see both the old democratic party and the not less wicked republican "sinking indeed to ruin." Nor would a gladder, or much abler man be found in the new association than Mr. Wilkes himself. P. P.

FEMALES are gradually working their way into the watch-making business.

We are glad to hear this, for we like to see the "sphere" of woman widening, notwithstanding the many obstacles put in her way by the opponents of woman's Rights. What sane man or woman can deny that it is better

for women to be working in the large and pleasant rooms of a watch factory, than tucked away in a garret sewing for a living.

## ORANGE MARMALADE

Two weeks ago, we introduced Miss —, the daughter of a millionaire, to our readers as an enterprising manufacturer of orange marmalade. We described Miss —, radiant with smiles and hopes, in the full tide of a successful business. Yesterday she entered our sanctum again, her lovely face veiled in sadness. Our imagination suggested at once all kinds of catastrophes that might have occurred to Miss — in her new business. Perhaps she had left her large china kettle with the precious orange juice and sugar to the care of some ignorant Hibernian, and it had boiled over, deluging range, hearth and her new kitchen oil-cloth, or worse, perhaps, in taking it hurriedly from the range, she let the whole thing fall, scalding Miss —'s pretty little feet, and scattering the marmalade and china kettle in all directions. But these flights were soon contradicted by Miss — pointing us to the following advertisement in *Every Saturday*:

"CONFECTIONERS.—To be sold, cheap, several cwt. of Orange Peel, in good condition; the Advertiser, having the contract for the Sweepings of all the Metropolitan Theatres and places of amusement, is in a position to treat for it on unusually advantageous terms. Address —"

On the strength of this advertisement the writer goes on to comment on all the stages of degradation through which this orange peel must have gone, from being sold and sucked in the hands of the great unwashed, to being trampled underfoot by cow boys and tobacco spitters. As Miss — read the whole article to us with burning cheek and flashing eye, she literally trembled with disgust, vexation and disappointment. "Never again," said Miss —, "shall I listen with any patience, to arguments in favor of the freedom of the press. This thoughtless editor has dashed all my hopes to the ground. No one will buy or eat marmalade after this. The public will suppose that mine is made in the same way." We consoled Miss — with many practical suggestions, such as, that few people had seen this article in *Every Saturday*, and fewer would believe it. We promised her, moreover, to tell our readers that her marmalade was made out of the purest sugar and the best of oranges. If, reader, you could see Miss — at work, as we have, with her clean calico dress, white apron, cuffs and collar, and her hair neatly arranged in a compact braid round a few of her own curls, with her clean towels, plates and knives, her luscious oranges and clarified sugar, we know you would not only enjoy the marmalade, but the earnestness and common sense of Miss —, also.

We shall send a jar to *Every Saturday*, and give that gentleman an opportunity to write another article on Orange Marmalade. We have already received several orders from a distance at the office of "THE REVOLUTION," and we hope, in order to encourage Miss — & Co., we shall have many more. E. C. S.

RELIGIOUS DODGING.—The church as well as the State can shirk an unpopular idea. The Methodist Conference votes colored churches "Missions." Some of them sent delegates to the General Conference in session at Chicago. Conference had doubts about their admission. Finally it was discovered that they were only

delegates from "Missions," not from churches, and so were not entitled to seats! "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Why not a negro or a colored church?

## WOMEN VOTING AGAIN.

WATER WORKS FOR SCHENECTADY—VOTE BY THE TAXPAYERS, MALE AND FEMALE.

SCHENECTADY, May 19, 1868.

The taxpayers of this city voted to-day on a plan for the introduction of water works in this city. Out of 745 votes cast 622 were against the plan. Women voted.

This is the third time within a month that women have voted—in Sturgis, Mich., Passaic, N. J., and Schenectady. N. Y. Will Horace Greeley still insist in the face of this that women do not want to vote? Let the women who are large property holders in this city, who pay half the taxes, now insist on their right to vote on all school questions at least. The wholesale murder of the innocents in our crowded schools calls loudly for woman's attention.

Passaic is no longer alone. Schenectady also has admitted the votes of women into the affairs of the burgh. Passaic bears the name of rather a torpid town, but it is a scene of restless activity compared with Schenectady, which is the most thoroughly Dutch, and consequently conservative, of any place in the country. Nevertheless, on the question whether public water-works should or should not be erected at the municipal expense, nearly one-sixth of the seven hundred odd votes cast were deposited by women. The conservative tendencies of the sex were made proudly manifest in the fact that of their quota of votes nearly all were cast against the proposed innovation. So Schenectady is to get on for at least some years to come with its private water works, such as they are, as best it may.—*World*.

## BRUTALITY OF THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE *London Pall-Mall Gazette* gives the following illustration of the stupid brutality exercised by the British officers in the Abyssinian campaign:

One day about one hundred and fifty of the Turkish and Egyptian mule drivers came up jabbering to an officer who could not understand them, and reported it as a case of mutiny. Forthwith two companies of infantry were sent down, and sixty of the Turks were tied up to the triangles and got fifty lashes each. It then leaked out that the poor wretches had been three days without rations and were only complaining.

On this *Punch* thus comments:

The truth is, that for all the pluck and practical good sense over which he is so ready to hug himself, John Bull is too often the most offensive of snobs—brutal, pig-headed and blundering—as odious a creature, altogether, as any that lives; a being to blush over, and to repent in sackcloth and ashes for. Here—assuming this story to be true—the "nigger-driving" element, which is one of the odious ingredients in John Bull's character, is in the ascendant; and the worst of the thing is, that nobody hesitates about believing such a story. It is in fact only a reproduction, on a large scale, of the blundering cruelty and overbearing stupidity which mark the dealing of your English snob with "niggers," wherever he has authority over them. Only of your English snob, however. Happily, there is your English gentleman to trim the scales. But then your "snob" is so frightfully frequent in this blessed country. Is there any other country under the sun so overrun with snobs—any other where the snob is to be found, rampant, in all ranks, classes, callings, and in such force that he often determines their tone and establishes their laws. We doubt it.

THE *Boston Traveller* says the Massachusetts Legislature has voted down Female Suffrage three times. It would vote down colored male suffrage, were the question before it, for the sake of a party triumph.



An old lady announced in court that she "had no counsel," that "God was her lawyer." "My dear madam," replied the judge, "He does not practice in this court."

That is one of the Revolutions we propose to bring about, to teach our lawyers and judges that the all-seeing eye of God is watching the scales of justice in our courts. And they who do not love mercy, and do justice, will find some sharp practice in the higher courts, when they stand face to face with him who can read their inmost thoughts, who knows how the poor are cheated and wronged and buried alive in our jails and prisons, with none to plead their cause, nor pity them in their solitude and misery.

*Wilkes's Spirit* says the beautiful trotting mare, Fearless, was burnt by her keeper's lighting his pipe just before he locked the \$16,000 beauty in her straw-covered box! Thus does tobacco stupefy all the senses—and its devotees care neither how nasty nor how dangerous their foolish practice is.

"Fearless" is not the only piece of beautiful femininity whose life and happiness have been destroyed by tobacco. We hope none of these vandals will ever enter our sanctum, to burn up our valuables, or spit on our carpets, or breathe their pestilential breath in our faces. The disciples of Kuskowski all with one consent repudiate these tobacco-chewers and smokers with loathing and disgust. Let all men who use tobacco choose a life of single blessedness. It is unjust to any pure, sweet woman to ask her to share a home fumigated with tobacco smoke and slimed with its juice.

## THE SITUATION.

A Sadder commentary on American politics no where can be found than in the *Tribune* of the 13th inst., under the head of "The Feeling in the City." By consulting the article we find that the political thermometers of public opinion are the rum shops. The men who represent the great democracy are found at the Pewter Mug, while only a grade higher come the republicans with their cut-glass decanters at Jerry Thomas's. All day long the representatives drink and bet over the prospective triumphs of their brothers in Washington. No sane person will expect much from sympathizers with traitors and assassins. But the eyes of the civilized world are fixed on the movements of the republican party. While mothers mourn for their dead and sisters weep by the graves of their brothers, the men who, through their sacrifices, have become rich, spend their time and money in disgracing the country.

I have attended the most respectable republican meetings where eloquent orators exalted virtue, and called on angels to witness their deeds, yet as soon as the assembly dispersed these very men met in splendidly furnished rooms, and spent hours in drunken debauchery. These are facts which I challenge any one to deny. I am not speaking of democrats for every child knows what they are.

It matters not whether the republicans meet in East Broadway or in Fifth Avenue, or whether they drink whiskey or sherry. The difference between the refined sensuality of the St. Nicholas parlors, and the coarse vulgarity of Terrace Garden, is not very great. Drunkenness and obscene stories are some of the requisites for a seat in the legislature. They who plan presidential campaigns over brandy and water need not wonder if their candidate proves a traitor. The uninitiated can have only a faint idea of the condition of our political machinery.

The majority of republican leaders are scarcely more than cyphers, and were it not for the virtuous few, the whole party would fester with corruption. While the subject of Bestellism is being agitated, we might as well uncover the fountain head, and show to our children the kind of men their fathers are. God only knows what the wives of these monsters have undergone, and how much pain and sorrow is bequeathed to their innocent children. Shall the women of America waste further time in idle excuses, or will they come forward and claim their birthright, securing what God has given them.

Now is the time for women to show their philanthropy. Unless they come to the rescue with the gospel in their hearts, and the ballot in their hands, and sweep away intemperance, more homes will continue to be filled with despair. While philosophers laugh and aristocrats deride, let the laborer still toil, for the success of Universal Suffrage is only a question of time. Help us, noble mothers. Nations await the result of your efforts. Raise up your Anna Dickinson's, and a country smiling with virtue, temperance, and religion will be your reward.

R. M.

JOHN STUART MILL has astonished a great many persons by publicly advocating the retention of capital punishment. His chief argument is, that to hang a man outright is much more merciful than to imprison him for life. Dickens differs.

Suppose Mr. Mill should permit the man to choose for himself. But as our whole system of punishment is cruel and unphilosophical, everything proposed is but a choice of evils. The morally weak should be objects for our love, pity and protection. Our jails and prisons should be moral seminaries, where the criminal should be educated and enlightened, and fitted for society. Remember the greatest rogues are outside the prison walls while the unwary are caught.

THE WORK OF "THE REVOLUTION" is not accomplished until women have every right that men have. We have, therefore, a great work before us. Let every reader of this paper help us to speed the joyful day, by putting "THE REVOLUTION" into the hands of every one of your friends; or if you have not the time to do it, send us names and we will. Remember we want 100,000 subscribers! can you not aid us?

IDOLATERS, OR IDIOTS?—Bonfanti, the danseuse, upon the occasion of her last appearance in New York city, was called before the curtain ten times, was presented with jewelry to the value of over \$1,500, and bouquets innumerable covered the stage. The audience rose en masse and cheered her. Over five thousand people were in attendance at a serenade given her at her residence after the performance. The elder Dr. Beecher said the divinity of Fanny Elsler was in her heels. He would say the same of Bonfanti. But where is the "divinity" of her admirers and worshippers, as reported above?

CHILD MURDER.—This crime is so increasing in Liverpool that the attention of the government has been directed to the subject and the Home Secretary has authorized the borough coronor to offer rewards for the detection of the guilty persons. Notwithstanding this state of things, the virtuous British public continue to oppose founding hospitals lest they should encourage vice!

A WOMAN who says she does not want her rights, is like a child who does not want an education; neither know their value.

## Financial Department.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—America versus Europe—Gold, like our Cotton, FOR SALE. Greenbacks for Money. An American System of Finance. American Products and Labor Free. Foreign Manufactures Prohibited. Open doors to Artisans and Immigrants. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for AMERICAN Steamships and Shipping. New York the Financial Centre of the World. Wall Street emancipated from Bank of England, or American Cash for

American Bills. The Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier System, or Capital Mobilized to Resuscitate the South and our Mining Interests, and to People the Country from Ocean to Ocean, from Omaha to San Francisco. More organized Labor, more Cotton, more Gold and Silver Bullion to sell foreigners at the highest prices. Ten millions of Naturalized Citizens DEMAND A PENNY OCEAN POSTAGE, to Strengthen the Brotherhood of Labor. If Congress Vote One Hundred and Twenty-five Millions for a Standing Army and Freedman's Bureau for the Blacks, Cannot they spare One Million for the Whites?

## THE REVOLUTION.

NO. XXI.

To our Servants at Washington from the People at Home.

THE RUSSIAN ALASKA SWINDLE.

CONGRESS will be called upon this week to vote on the appropriation to pay Russia for the purchase of Alaska. It is the duty of Congress to see where this money goes. The bulk is to be divided up between parties in Washington through the machinery of trumped up claims on the Russian government, which are held mainly it is said by Thurlow Weed and an eminent banking firm, and that Secretary Seward and Robert J. Walker have been the chief instruments used to arrange this matter.

THE SWINDLE OF THE BRITISH CREDIT SYSTEM.

The value of cash or ready money in business transactions is sufficiently acknowledged by all civilized communities, to require no argument on our part to demonstrate it. The holder of cash is the holder of a power. The great bankers of Europe are the arbiters of peace and war, and the rulers of commerce and labor. British gold conquered the great Napoleon, and humbled to the dust France, the most powerful and warlike nation of Europe. The power of Great Britain consists in having a greater command of ready money than any other nation on the face of the globe. Great Britain controls not only its cash capital, but also a very large portion of that in every country with which it trades. The British Credit System is the engine of power by which the cash and money markets of foreign nations that trade with Great Britain are placed under the direct control of the Bank of England. This British Credit System has initiated and fostered the exchange or sale of the bills or acceptances of British firms, for the ready money of foreign nations. The British Credit System is naturalized all over the world, with London as the focus of its financial periphery.

HOW THE BRITISH CREDIT SYSTEM SWINDLES AMERICA.

The British Credit System is more firmly established, and works with greater power in the United States, and more to the benefit of Great Britain, than in any other country on the face of the globe. American cash becomes the property of Europe in exchange for its sixty-days' sight bills, to the full amount of our trade with that continent. The mode by which this is effected is as follows: A foreign firm establishes itself say in New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Richmond, Baltimore, or any other point from which exports of produce are made, and with a branch firm to accept bills in New York, Liverpool, or London. The firm in New Orleans draws on the branch in New York a



thirty or sixty-days' sight bill, which is sold in New Orleans for American cash. The American cash realized from this foreign firm's bill is used in New Orleans to make cash advances on cotton, to the extent of 75 per cent. of its market value. This cotton is shipped to the branch firm of the foreign house in New York or Liverpool, to be sold there. When the New Orleans bill matures in New York, it is paid by the American cash realized from the sale of another bill drawn by the New York firm at sixty-days' sight, on the London or Liverpool firm, thus giving the uncontrolled possession of the American cash for four months to the foreign firm. When the bill on the London or Liverpool firm matures, it is in turn paid by the American cash realized from the sale of the American cotton, consigned from the New Orleans firm to the Liverpool firm. Not one cent of European money is used in the whole affair. As this American cotton, shipped direct from New Orleans to Liverpool, is sold on the average within about two to three months from date of shipment, it is apparent that the Liverpool firm enjoys the use of the American cash realized from the sale of both the bills and the cotton for one to two clear months. The result of this system is to give Europe, chiefly Great Britain, the absolute control of American cash to so great an extent as to enable Europe to buy all American produce for ready money at the low prices which ready money always commands; while at the same time Europe is enabled to sell its manufactured products on credit to Americans at the enhanced profits which the granting of credit always commands above sales for ready money. Thus Europe, chiefly Great Britain, buying for cash and selling on time, in its dealings with the United States, makes a clear gain of at least ten per cent. on the whole import and export trade with the United States, or say, \$50,000,000 per annum above what would be possible, if America kept the control of its own cash.

#### MORE OF THE BRITISH SWINDLE.

In order to make this matter more plain, we will assume, for the sake of illustration, that the average exports of the United States to Europe are, say \$250,000,000 per annum, and the imports \$300,000,000, requiring exports of specie or bonds to the extent of \$50,000,000 to balance the account. With this amount of foreign trade, as the foreign exchange or bill-drawing business is almost entirely in the hands of foreign firms, it follows that nearly the whole of the American cash used in this foreign business is constantly under the control of Europe, which keeps this cash balance, either in New York, London, Paris, or Frankfurt, as may best suit European interests or convenience. Naturally, this American cash given in exchange for foreign bills is used to benefit, not the United States, but Europe. The minimum estimate of the amount of his American cash used by Europe under the British Credit System is, say one-sixth of the amount of imports, or a permanent \$50,000,000 given in exchange for one set of the European sixty days' sight bills. Furthermore, the cash proceeds of all American produce sales will average at least another two months, in the hands of European firms, say \$40,000,000, representing the minimum total \$90,000,000 in gold of United States cash capital, constantly in the possession of Europe, owing to the British Credit System, by which our foreign trade is conducted. Besides this sum, there are the \$50,000,000 clear annual profit in cash from Europe, buying for cash and selling on credit to the United States.

#### THE LOSS OF AMERICAN CASH FROM ABSENTEE-ISM

The curse of Ireland is its absentee-ism, or Irish landlords spending their rents out of Ireland. The drain of "very hard cash" from Ireland, owing to this absentee-ism, builds up English bankers and merchants while it keeps down Ireland.

The United States are cursed with a greater drain of "very hard cash" to Europe, than Ireland ever staggered under.

It is estimated that there are at least fifty thousand Americans travelling or resident in Europe whose [average annual expenses are probably more than \$4,000 in gold. This sum would give a total of \$200,000,000 in gold of American "very hard cash" spent in Europe by Absentees every year.

#### EUROPEAN DRAIN OF "VERY HARD CASH" FOR BONDS.

A former article in "THE REVOLUTION" showed that Europe owns \$600,000,000 of United States bonds, interest and principal payable in gold, which cost only \$360,000,000 in gold; that, so far, three years interest or \$108,000,000 in gold had been paid, and that if these bonds were held in Europe till they matured, seventeen years hence, and that if they were then paid in gold, Europe would realize a clear profit of \$1,052,000,000 by having lent the United States \$360,000,000 in gold—a nice little profit of about two hundred per cent. cleared in twenty years, over and above compound interest.

#### AMERICA THE SLAVE OF EUROPE FOR "VERY HARD CASH."

These statements are placed before our readers in order to arouse the people to the ruinous financial system under which the incompetency of their Washington officials has placed them. With this perpetual foreign cash drain eating like a cancer into the National prosperity, how is it possible for our industrial interests to progress as they ought to do? Under this condition of affairs, American citizens are reduced practically into a bondage to Europe analogous to that of the serfs in the Middle Ages. Freedom exists only in name. Our bodily toil and its fruits are made perpetually the property of Europe. We are, in fact, the slaves of Europe.

#### THE UNITED STATES BECOMING A COUNTERPART OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Spanish-American Republics are cursed by the same European influence, and their entire commerce, and their internal trade, down to the smallest *tienda*, are in the hands of Europeans. The number of native Spanish-Americans in trade is so small, that, as an element in their commerce, it is not to be seen or felt. This extraordinary fact illustrates, in a remarkable manner, the absorbing power of this British Credit System. The United States are only saved from the same ruinous results by the superior energy and talent of the people, but we suffer, nevertheless, to a terrible extent. It is the cause of much of that commercial depression and impoverishment of the masses from which the whole country is suffering.

#### Rock Island and Wall Street Stockjobbers.

The Wall Street clique stockjobbers have followed the example of the simple idiot, who "killed the goose that laid his golden egg." They have killed investment and speculation in every stock they have touched. The unprecedented stagnancy on the New York Stock Exchange is evidence of this fact. The cliques and everybody they can borrow or beg

money from are staggering under a load of non-dividend paying and "watered" railway shares which have been run up to such high figures that not even the most reckless of gamblers dare to hold them even for twenty-four hours. "Milking" the street, "watering" the capital of these non-dividend paying companies with stock dividends when they have scarcely money enough to pay running expenses and the last new stockjobbing trick of "legal injunctions," played with the blind stupidity of brainless blockheads, have given the *coup de grace* to the last slender hope of salvation for the stockjobbing cliques. The outside public have long since ceased to touch the "clique stocks," and prudent brokers have refused to buy them on any margin, since the disgraceful litigation in Erie and the absconding of its President and Treasurer, Mr. Daniel Drew, with some of the directors. *The clique stocks are dead on the Stock Exchange.* Hudson River, Harlem, and Prairie du Chien are buried and out of sight. Chicago and North Western Common and Preferred and Michigan Southern "watered" to death with stock dividends, are flickering with washed sales on the Stock Exchange, and are all in the hands of one clique. Milwaukee and St. Paul Common and Preferred are kept alive also by "washing." Pittsburg is in the hands of those who have swindled the street so often that they can swindle it no more. New York Central and Erie are staggering on their last legs, even as speculative footballs, and their bubble is liable to burst on any day. Erie hopelessly bankrupt. New York Central *paying but not earning* an annual dividend of 6 per cent. in currency and held at 129, while Government 6 per cent. gold bonds equal to about 8½ per cent. in currency are selling at 109 and 10-40's paying 5 per cent. gold equal to 7 per cent. in currency are selling at 105 are facts which account satisfactorily for the stagnation in New York Central. Rock Island has been "watered" about 40 per cent., and now when its managers are proposing to make it more valuable by building it through the Company's lands to connect with the Union Pacific at Omaha, a gang of reckless "stockjobbers invoke the legal injunction dodge" for the purpose of sacrificing the road to their own selfish interests.

Mr. Henry Keep wants to stop the Rock Island road at Des Moines, for the purpose of absorbing it in the Chicago and North Western, and to prevent an opposition to that road in which he holds a controlling interest. Mr. David Crawford wants to stop the Rock Island road at Des Moines, because he and his brother own a large amount of property there, which they expect to sell to the Company at exorbitant prices, if they can carry out their scheme and obtain the control of the Rock Island. In that case Mr. Crawford and his confederates will also carry out their plan for "watering" the stock, which will enable them to divide about \$3,000,000 among the members of the clique. This stock-jobbing clique consist of Mr. Henry Keep, David Crawford, Uriel Murdock, President of the Continental Bank, D. P. Morgan, of Dabney, Morgan & Co., W. H. Appleton, the book publisher G. J. Forrest, H. Blood, and others, with the usual routine of brokers to use as tools, among which are Rufus Hatch & Co., and Fisk & Belden.

This ring of speculators, who have been seeking for some time to get control of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroad, and subject it to the interests of a rival road, still persist in their schemes. They are calling a stockholders'



meeting for the election of directors, when they well know that such meeting is forbidden by statute and by injunction, and if it were held its acts would have no effect, except to involve all the actors in ignominious punishment. The design obviously is to get some appearance of authority by holding an illegal election. With the same view they attempted to get possession of the Company's office in New York; and it is to be hoped, for the good of the road, they will fail in the present plan as they did in that. The following correspondence tells its own story:

NEW YORK, April 4th, 1868.

To Mr. F. H. TOWS, OF THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY:

SIR: I am directed by a majority of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company to say that they wish to hold a stockholders' meeting in the office of the Corporation for consultation, on some day next week, say Tuesday or Wednesday.

Is there any objection to their using the office for that purpose?

Yours,

JAMES GRANT,  
38 Wall Street.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD  
COMPANY, Secretary's Office, 13 William  
street, New York, April 4th, 1868.

JAMES GRANT, Esq., NEW YORK:—Sir: Your note of this date stating that you are directed by a majority of the stockholders of this Company to say that they wish to hold a stockholders' meeting in the office of this Corporation, for consultation, on some day next week, say Tuesday or Wednesday, and asking if there is any objection to their using the office for that purpose, is received; and in reply, I beg to say that as no stockholders' meeting has been called and no notice of such meeting has been given, it would be irregular to hold it as proposed, and you cannot expect an officer of the Company to aid such illegal assembly by admitting it to the Company's offices. If any of the stockholders actually wish to consult together, there are rooms in abundance without this building, and of ample dimensions to contain all who would meet for that purpose.

Under the By Laws of this Company all stockholders' meetings, except the annual meetings, must be called by a majority of the directors, and at such times and places as they may appoint, of which notice must be published in Illinois and Iowa at least thirty days previous to the time of meeting. A meeting not so authorized by due call and notice cannot represent the Company, and it would be injustice to the numerous permanent holders of shares if the meeting you propose, without any call or notice, should be held in the office of the Company, and its unauthorized doings should thus falsely gain a color of regularity which might deceive the public.

As you are in the service of parties who have pursued this Company for the last three months with suits, injunctions and attempts to procure receiverships, and to punish for illegal contempt, aiming thereby to delay and defeat the extension of the road to the Missouri River, and to deprive the Company of its cash means for such extension; who have denied the essential corporate powers of the Company, assailed the wise policy of its management, disputed the safety of its funds, denied the right of the corporation to hold meetings in New York, and defamed its directors, and still persist in so doing after public and complete refutation; and as you have aided those parties as attorney in court, as lobby member before the Legislature of Iowa, and as maker of affidavits, I cannot assume that you intend anything for the good of the corporation by an irregular gathering of a few stock speculators which you style a "stockholders' meeting."

Yours, etc.,

FRANCIS H. TOWS.

## Talk among the Brokers in Wall Street.

RICH AND RACY GOSSIP IN WALL STREET.

HOW RAILROADS ARE MANAGED BY "RESPECTABLE" INDIVIDUALS OF "KNOWN STANDING."

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN DIRECTORS ON A "GRAND SWIZZLE."

THEY INVITE ONLY A FEW OF THEIR "BOSOM" FRIENDS AND PIGEONS TO PLUCK.

HENRY KEEP, UNCLE DAN. DREW, GEN. BAXTER, BEN. NATHAN, GEO. DENISON, RUFUS HATCH, ALPHABET HUGHES, AND OTHER "EMINENT" INDIVIDUALS TO LIVE "WELL" FOR TEN DAYS

AT THE EXPENSE OF THE NORTH WESTERN STOCK-HOLDERS.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN SPECULATION, AND HOW RUFUS HATCH AND DAVE CRAWFORD EXPECT TO STICK THE PUBLIC.

WALL STREET HAD BETTER LOOK OUT FOR THIS "WORTHY" COUPLE.

THE ROCK ISLAND CONTROVERSY—SOME FACTS FOR THE REAL STOCKHOLDERS.

THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT TO COMPLETE THE ROAD TO THE MISSOURI RIVER AT ALL HAZARDS—ANOTHER ISSUE OF STOCK PROBABLE.

HATCH, CRAWFORD, CIRCUS FISK AND OTHER PATRIOTS TRYING TO GET POSSESSION OF ROCK ISLAND TO STOP THE BUILDING OF THE ROAD AND TURN IT OVER TO KEEP AND THE NORTH-WEST.

THE GREAT SPECULATION IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

THE SOUTH WEST AND ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC "LITTLE GAME." WARD & CO. AND THE FRAUDULENT BONDS.

OAKES AMES AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER DIRECTORS AND THE UNION PACIFIC.

BELMONT AND GENERAL DIX. IS IT A SWINDLE OR BLACKMAILING?

D. P. MORGAN AND PERUVIAN BONDS.

W. H. APPLETON PATENT GAS, PETROLEUM AND GOLD COMPANIES AND ROCK ISLAND.

RUSSELL SAGE & F. P. JAMES'S LITTLE GAME.

The talk among the brokers is the

AWFUL STAGNATION IN THE STOCK MARKET AND THE WONDERFUL ACTIVITY IN GOVERNMENT BONDS, and the question asked by everybody is, what is going to become of the cliques and the stocks they hold? The talk is about the Chicago Republican platform being

DEAD AGAINST GREENBACKS AND INFLATION, and that if the democratic convention in July goes in for the same thing, then the game is all up for high prices and the

RICHES OF THE RAILWAY MILLIONAIRES with their five, ten, and twenty million dollars, will

BE WIPED OUT OF EXISTENCE in much less time than it took to make them. The talk is that the riches of these railway millionaires consist of railway stocks with which they are loaded, and for which there

IS NO MARKET AT ANY PRICE, that it will make all the difference in the world to them if

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN common instead of selling at 67 dropped down to 30 and the preferred from 77 to 45 and

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN FROM 88 ex-dividend, equal to 97, down to 50 and so on, that the

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE FALL and the financial platforms of both political parties have already

FRIGHTENED SOME OF THE SHREWD BANKERS and money lenders, who want the cliques to sell their stocks at the best price they can get and close up their loans this summer, as they expect a

SERIOUS COLLAPSE IN THE FALL in all the shares of the non-dividend paying railway stocks. The talk is that the

EXPENSES OF WASHING STOCKS, buying and selling to make the market active, and interest account for carrying have wiped out so much of the margins of the cliques that some of the weaker

MEMBERS HAVE VERY LITTLE LEFT.

The capital stock of

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN, common and preferred, is \$26,000,000, and

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN \$11,000,000,

making a total of \$37,000,000 and a tumble to the prices

of last year would wipe out \$15,000,000 with great ease. That last year Chicago and North Western Common

WAS SOLD AT 29½ AND IN 1866 25½ and the preferred at 56¼ to 52¼ and

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN WAS SOLD at 64¼ last year, and in 1866, when the earnings were larger than they are now and the capital stock several millions less,

THE PRICE WAS 49½, OR ABOUT HALF its present market quotation. The talk is that the public and the street understand perfectly

THE CONDITION OF THE CLIQUES, and that it is impossible to make money either by buying any of the clique stocks long, or selling them short, for they "milk" them either way. The talk is that the

LEADERS OF THE CLIQUES have had some serious meetings with the banks and MONEY LENDERS THAT ARE CARRYING THEM, and they have been told that they

MUST SELL BEFORE AUGUST. The talk is that the cliques, in consequence of being PRESSED AND URGED BY THE MONEY lenders, are going in for a

GRAND JAMBOREE THIS SUMMER, and will make desperate efforts to sell their stocks, and if they can't sell them, then they will borrow on them all they can from new parties whom

THEY WILL FINALLY STICK with the property at higher prices than they could realize if they attempted to force sales. The cliques intend to

PLAY UPON BROKERS AND MONEY LENDERS the "little game" of the

CUMBERLAND COAL SWINDLE, of which full particulars can be obtained from the highly respectable members of the old board, the ASTUTE BAYLIS, THE VOLUBLE CUTTING, AND THE FASCINATING L. T. HOYT.

That the banks and others, when they take CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN, ERIE, PITTSBURG, ROCK ISLAND,

and other non-dividend paying and "watered" stocks involved in litigation, will do well to get one of

THOMAS DENNY & CO.'S ANNUAL CIRCULARS to show them the prices of the last few years, so that they MAY ESCAPE BEING VICTIMIZED, like the highly respectable and experienced brokers who were stuck by

LENDING ON CUMBERLAND COAL. The talk is that the cliques have resolved to GET UP MONSTER EXCURSIONS over their roads in the West, in order to popularize their stocks among the

VICTIMS WHOM THEY INTEND TO PLUCK, THAT HENRY KEEP, BEN. NATHAN, AND THE NORTH WESTERN CROWD

are going to lead off next week with a grand excursion over the

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN

railways with OCEANS OF CHAMPAGNE, WHISKEY COCKTAILS, AND OTHER FIXINS

to match, that "the days of KEEP, LOCKWOOD, AND CO. MAY

be long upon the face of the earth," that

HENRY KEEP HAS BOPED "in Uncle Daniel Drew, General Baxter, and that

RUFUS HATCH IS TO ATTEND AS CHAPLAIN to the company and

ALPHABET HUGHES AS THE BEAT Brummel of the party. The talk is that the party will be a grand success, and that they mean to

STICK SOME WESTERN CAPITALISTS if they can, and to have a high time generally at the



## EXPENSE OF THE INNOCENT STOCKHOLDERS

of the Chicago & North Western and Michigan Southern companies to whom the items will be charged in "construction account." "THE REVOLUTION" will have two special reporters on the occasion, one to do the "heavy business" with the "whiskey cocktail" men and a special personal

FRIEND OF DENISON AND BEN. NATHAN, and the other to do the "deportment and respectability" department who is a warm personal friend of

CHAPLAIN RUFUS HATCH AND ALPHABET HUGHES, so between the "cocktail" and "deportment" reporters of "THE REVOLUTION" its readers will be thoroughly posted as to the "glorious" events, sparkling wit, dashing eloquence and heavy drinking of

THIS MOST "GLORIOUS" EXPEDITION of the "glorious" idea, that the "glorious" cliques have hit upon to start their

VICTIMS ON THE ROAD TO "GLORY." The talk is that

HENRY KEEP IS SO DELIGHTED at the prospect, that he has been seen to SMILE ON THREE SEVERAL OCCASIONS during the past week, and it is commonly reported that he also uttered at one time

THREE CONSECUTIVE BUT INCOHERENT SENTENCES, that his friends rather doubt the latter and the street is inclined to think it is a joke, that

CHAPLAIN RUFUS HATCH EXPANDS all over, that he wants to shake hands and talk confidentially in a whisper with everybody he meets, that

ALPHABET HUGHES IS SO EAGER to shine in the West that his tailor swears he will have to give him up and the account for his whims and alterations will drive him mad. The talk is that

DENISON AND HIS FRIEND, SWEET WILLIAM, promise their "bosom" friends delicious times in their old

CAMPING GROUNDS IN THE WEST, that Uncle Daniel says he must have the

CIRCUS DANCER, FISK, AND BEN. NATHAN to talk about Aaron and the Golden Calf and his

SYNAGOGUE ON MURRAY HILL. The talk is about the "little game" that

RUFUS HATCH AND DAVE CRAWFORD are getting up for

HENRY KEEP IN MICHIGAN SOUTHERN to stick the public, that they and

HENRY KEEP, LOCKWOOD & CO., and others of the clique, hold all the capital of Michigan Southern, that if they can only get short interest enough they will keep advancing the price, that they will

CORNER THE SHORTS, that when the shorts settle they will then drop the price and keep it there until they get more shorts, that then it will be advanced again, so as to bleed the street by this patent safe game process, that

RUFUS HATCH AND DAVE CRAWFORD say if they can only get people to either

BUY OR SELL MICHIGAN SOUTHERN that they will work their money out of them either on the long or short tack. The talk is that Rufus Hatch,

DAVE CRAWFORD, AND CIRCUS DANCING FISK, and other patriots, are trying to get

POSSESSION OF THE ROCK ISLAND road to stop its building and completion to Omaha, and that they intend to

SELL IT OUT TO HENRY KEEP and the North West Road, to the great injury of the real stockholders of the Rock Island Company. That in order to cover up their stockjobbing designs to ruin the road they have roped in

WILLIAM H. APPLETON OF PATENT GAS, petroleum and gold companies notoriety.

D. P. MORGAN, WHO SOLD PERUVIAN BONDS and then repudiated his contracts, and other highly respectable names, that do not

MIND PICKING UP THE CHIPS EX-CATHEDRA in a quiet way. The talk is about

ALLAN M'LANE, PRESIDENT OF PACIFIC MAIL, and his nice "little game" to get up a short interest in the stock by publishing officially his letter saying that the company had postponed dividends indefinitely and would run at a loss as

LONG AS WEBB'S OPPOSITION LASTED. The talk is that

STOUT AND DICKINSON ARE THE BROKERS he uses, and they do not get shorts enough to pay. The talk is that the new directors of the

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD company are going in for a big thing for themselves personally by an

INFAMOUS SHARP THING THEY INTEND to perpetrate by an arrangement with the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD company, that the bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company sold by the highly

RESPECTABLE FIRM OF WARD AND CO. are all fraudulent, that they were issued without color of law, that the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COMPANY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE for one dollar of

THESE BONDS SOLD BY WARD & CO., that the proceeds of these bonds sold by

WARD & CO. WERE SQUANDERED illegitimately outside of the company's business by the former managers, that

OAKES AMES, OF BOSTON, and other heavy Boston men, are trying to cloak up these frauds and make a big thing for themselves, that all interested had better see into this matter and look after their interests for

OAKES AMES EXPERIENCE IN THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER OF AMERICA

has made him an expert in all

FIRST-CLASS SHARP PRACTICES, that Oakes Ames and the Credit Mobilier folks

DO NOT ALWAYS KEEP WITHIN the law as their settlements with

BELMONT, GEN. DIX, and others recently in their nice "little game" with the

UNION PACIFIC AND CREDIT MOBILIER affairs plainly show. The talk is if highly respectable gentlemen like

OAKES AMES, BUSHNELL, LUMBARD, and the collective respectability of the

CREDIT MOBILIER OF AMERICA AND THE UNION PACIFIC railroad company will pick up the "chips" after the fashion of the

FORTY THIEVES IN THE NEW YORK Common Council, where shall the great American people look for high-toned honor and integrity? The talk is about

ALASKA, AND THAT CONGRESS will vote the money to the Russian Government this week, and that

THURLOW WEED, SEWARD, AND AN EMINENT BANKING firm hold claims against the Russian Government which will take a large slice of the money.

WHAT ARE THOSE CLAIMS? The talk is about the

ENORMOUS BUSINESS DOING IN GOVERNMENT bonds, and that the street is beginning to speculate in them as the only safe thing to touch. The talk is about the suits to be commenced against the

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL COMPANY by the holders of the third mortgage bonds of the old La Crosse & Milwaukee Company, when

RUSSELL, SAGE, P. P. JAMES, and others, will be shown up in their tricks to pick up the "chips."

## THE MONEY MARKET IS EASY

at 4 to 5 per cent. with exceptions at 6 per cent. Prime short paper is discounted at 6 to 7 1/2 per cent. and longer dates at 7 per cent. The weekly bank statement shows an increase of \$4,619,967 in legal-tenders while the loans are decreased \$343,564, showing the impossibility of the banks using their surplus in loans. This condition of the money market is forcing the banks to buy government bonds in order to make interest.

The following table shows the changes in the New York city banks compared with the preceding week:

	May 16th	May 23d	Differences.
Loans,	\$237,734,783	\$267,381,279	Dec. \$343,564
Specie,	20,899,142	20,476,947	Dec. 462,195
Circulation,	34,193,249	34,183,038	Dec. 10,211
Deposits,	201,313,305	202,507,550	Inc. 1,194,245
Legal tenders,	57,613,095	62,233,002	Inc. 4,619,967

## THE GOLD MARKET

is firm but quiet. The continued large exports of specie control its price independent of political movements at Washington.

The following table shows the course of the gold market during the past week:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Saturday, 16,	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4
Monday, 18,	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4
Tuesday, 19,	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4
Wednesday, 20,	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4
Thursday, 21,	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4
Friday, 22,	139 3/4	140	139 3/4	139 3/4
Saturday, 23,	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4	139 3/4
Monday, 25,	139 3/4	140	139 3/4	140

## THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

is firm. Prime bankers 60 days sterling bills are quoted 110 1/4 to 110 3/4 and sight 110 1/4 to 110 3/4. Bankers francs on Paris 60 days 5-13 1/4 to 5-12 1/4 and sight 5-11 1/4 to 5-10 1/4.

## THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

is dull but higher and firm at the advance. The chief legitimate movements are in Fort Wayne and Toledo and Wabash, and the cliques are moving Michigan Southern, Pittsburg and Reading. Pacific Mail is worked by a clique in order to get shorts. The robbery of Adams & Co. has hurt the Express Companies shares. Canton is strong and Quicksilver is steady. The general market closed strong under clique manipulations.

Musgrave & Co., 19 Broad Street, report the following quotations:

Canton, 50 1/2; Wells, Fargo & Co., 24 1/4 to 24 1/2; Adams Express, 57 1/4 to 57 3/4; United States Express, 57 1/4 to 58; Merchant's Union Express, 29 to 29 1/4; Quicksilver, 30 to 30 1/4; Mariposa, 8 1/4; Pacific Mail, 94 1/4 to 95; W. U. Tel., 38 1/4 to 38 3/4; New York Central, 130 1/4 to 130 3/4; Erie, 60 1/4 to 60 3/4; preferred, 74 to 75; Hudson River, 138 1/4; Reading, 94 1/4 to 94 3/4; Tol. W. & W., 49 1/4 to 50; Mil. & St. P., 65 1/4; preferred, 77 1/4 to 77 3/4; Ohio & M. C. 30 1/4 to 30 3/4; Mich. Cen., 118 1/4; Mich. South, 88 1/4 to 88 3/4; Ill. Central 147 1/4; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 88 1/4 to 88 3/4; Cleveland & Toledo, 109 1/4 to 109 3/4; Rock Island, 96 to 96 1/4; North Western, 67 1/4 to 68; Wayne, 110 1/4 to 110 3/4; Bankers & Bro. 11 1/4 to 11 3/4.

## UNITED STATES SECURITIES

are active and strong, and the amount of transactions is greater than at any other period since the rebellion. The bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are selling in advance of their receipts and there is a fair demand for the Union Pacific bonds.

Fisk & Hatch, 5 Nassau street, report the following quotations:

Registered, 1881, 115 to 115 1/4; Coupon, 1881, 115 1/4 to 115 3/4; 5-20 Registered, 1862, 107 to 107 1/4; 5-20 Coupon, 1862, 110 1/2 to 110 3/4; 5-20 Coupon, 1864, 108 1/4 to 108 3/4; 5-20 Coupon, 1865, 108 1/4 to 109; 5-20 Coupon, Jan. and July, 1865, 110 1/4 to 110 3/4; 5-20 Coupon, 1867, 100 1/4 to 110 1/4; 10-40 Registered, 105 1/4 to 105 3/4; 10-40 Coupon, 105 1/4 to 105 3/4; June, 7-30, 108 1/4 to 108 3/4; July, 7-30, 108 1/4 to 108 3/4; May Compounds, 1865, 117 1/4; August Compounds, 118 1/4; September Compounds, 117 1/4.

## THE CUSTOMS DUTIES

for the week were \$2,184,880 in gold against \$2,404,097 last week, \$2,293,625, and \$2,136,368 for the preceding weeks. The imports of merchandise for the week were \$3,470,371 in gold against \$5,773,251, \$4,216,906 and \$5,395,815 for the preceding weeks. The exports, exclusive of specie, were \$4,035,781, in currency, against \$3,434,535, \$3,188,021 and \$4,170,473, for the preceding weeks.



The exports of specie were \$3,947,638, against \$3,150,457, \$3,686,994, \$1,431,891 and \$1,867,291 for the preceding weeks.

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